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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1988

Algeria... 5.00
Austria... 22.00
Belgium... 20.00
Canada... 21.00
Denmark... 11.00
France... 5.00
Germany... 22.00
Greece... 15.00
Hong Kong... 10.00
Italy... 16.00
Japan... 10.00
Netherlands... 10.00
New Zealand... 10.00
Norway... 10.00
Portugal... 10.00
Spain... 10.00
Sweden... 10.00
Switzerland... 10.00
Taiwan... 10.00
Thailand... 10.00
UK... 10.00
USA... 10.00

ESTABLISHED 1887

Jordan No Longer Pressing for Joint Deal With the PLO

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan will no longer press for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation at any Middle East peace talks and support a separate Palestine Liberation Organization seat at the talks, sources familiar with King Hussein's thinking said Monday. The PLO already had told Jordan that it has no interest in a joint delegation following months of disturbances in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israeli officials, stung by foreign television footage showing four soldiers beating two Palestinians, are siding with the PLO in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The New York Times reported Monday from Amman. Two more Palestinians were killed in the occupied territories, bringing the total since disturbances began to 75. The Jordanian position, consistent with reports accompanying the P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, seems certain to complicate his already difficult task of finding a basis for peace talks mutually acceptable to Israel and the PLO. The Jordanian position, consistent with reports accompanying the P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, seems certain to complicate his already difficult task of finding a basis for peace talks mutually acceptable to Israel and the PLO. The Jordanian position, consistent with reports accompanying the P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, seems certain to complicate his already difficult task of finding a basis for peace talks mutually acceptable to Israel and the PLO.

ing now to press the PLO to join a joint delegation. The Jordanian sources made it clear, however, that King Hussein is not going to repeat the frustrating experience he went through in 1985-86 when he carried out extensive negotiations with the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, on a joint platform and delegation. While agreement was largely reached then on a delegation, the king broke off his negotiations with Mr. Arafat in February 1986 in frustration because the PLO leader would not make clear his stand on recognizing Israel and renouncing terrorism. The Jordanian sources made it clear Monday that the Arab position generally has hardened after the uprising in the occupied territories. Mr. Shultz still has not presented any formal plan, though he keeps talking about a "package" that has to be considered as a whole. An aide said the secretary was still "defining the ideas" in the package and that there was "still nothing on paper." Monday night, Mr. Shultz returned to Jerusalem, where he held his fourth round of separate talks with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. The failure of Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres to agree on joint meetings with Mr. Shultz because of their differences over the U.S. peace plan has forced the secretary to conduct a kind of "shuttle diplomacy" between the two rival leaders of the Israeli coalition government. ■ Ban on Journalists? John Kijner of The New York Times reported Monday from Jerusalem: As the Palestinian unrest continued, two more Arabs died Monday, raising the number of Palestinians to 75. See JORDAN, Page 8



South African religious leaders marching to Parliament in Cape Town on Monday before police stopped them. They are, left to right, Reverend Mjogo, Archbishop Naidoo, Archbishop Tutu, Reverend Boesak, Reverend Chikane and Reverend Lockett.

Tutu Is Arrested at Protest in Cape Town

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu and other religious leaders were arrested Monday in Cape Town after attempting to march to Parliament with a petition protesting the government crackdown on anti-apartheid organizations. The church leaders were detained briefly at a police station. They were released after being told that formal charges against them for contravention of emergency regulations were being considered. It was the first time that Archbishop Tutu, the head of the Anglican church in South Africa, has been arrested since he won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984 and only the second time this decade. In addition to Archbishop Tutu, the two dozen clergymen arrested Monday included Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, a Roman Catholic leader; the Reverend Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches; the Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; and the Reverend Khoza Mjogo, president of the Methodist Church in South Africa. The arrests underscored the potential for a growing confrontation between church and state in South Africa. Some religious leaders increasingly see themselves as the last legal avenue for nonviolent dissent against the government's apartheid policies and white minority rule. Cape Town policemen sprayed water cannon on another group of about 100 clergymen and supporters who protested the arrests with a sit-down near Parliament. The demonstrators were then loaded into police vehicles as they recited the Lord's Prayer. The arrests came as the South African Council of Churches and other religious bodies sought to fill the protest vacuum created Wednesday with the effective banning of 17 leading anti-apartheid groups and the placing of severe restrictions on the country's largest trade union federation. Invoking emergency powers, President Pieter W. Botha gave Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok the authority to prohibit "any activities or acts whatsoever" by any of the organizations. After his release, Archbishop Tutu said at a news conference that the arrested clergies represent 12 million South African Christians and could not be dismissed by the government. See ARRESTS, Page 8

Ethnic Friction Is Said to Spark Rampage in Key Azerbaijan City

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Monday reported an outbreak of rioting Sunday in one of the country's major oil centers that was apparently related to recent nationalist unrest in the same region. The official news agency Tass said that the industrial city of Sumgait, on the Caspian Sea in the heart of one of the country's main areas for the production of oil and natural gas, was the scene of a violent rampage Sunday. Unofficial information reaching Moscow indicated that the rioting in Sumgait, a city of 220,000 people, involved fighting between Azerbaijanis and Armenians. [The Associated Press quoted a prominent dissident, Sergei I. Grigoryants, who is of Armenian origin, as saying: "Thugs in Sumgait went up to people and asked them if they were Armenian or not. They started to beat people who said they were Armenians. Several people were killed."] The city is located in the Azerbaijan Republic, which, along with the neighboring Armenian Republic, has been shaken by nationalist protests and clashes. The eruption in Sumgait, not far from the Azerbaijani capital of Baku, suggested that tensions in the two republics had spread to an area of acute economic importance to the Soviet Union. The rioting also suggested that the temporary suspension of protests in the Armenian capital of Yerevan over the weekend did not mean a quick end to one of the most serious cases of nationalist unrest in the Soviet Union since the 1920s. Recent clashes between the two groups in other parts of Azerbaijan left two Azerbaijanis dead and several dozen Armenians and Azerbaijanis injured, according to government reports. The two peoples are divided by religion — the Armenians primarily Christian, the Azerbaijanis primarily Shiite Muslim — and a history of conflict predating the formation of the Soviet Union. The report about Sumgait came as protests continued in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, a largely Armenian area within Azerbaijan. The recent wave of nationalist unrest has centered on the revival of longstanding demands that the region be unified with Armenia. Residents and government officials in Stepanakert, the capital of Nagorno-Karabakh, said in telephone interviews Monday that Armenian demonstrators were again marching through the city. Demonstrations began in Nagorno-Karabakh on Feb. 13, then spread to Yerevan a week later, where hundreds of thousands of Armenians boycotted schools and jobs, pouring into the center of the capital. Yerevan was quiet again Monday, as life and work returned to normal following Mikhail S. Gorbachev's personal intervention Friday to ease what had become perhaps the most serious domestic crisis since he took office three years ago. After Mr. Gorbachev called Friday for restoring order and told two leading Armenian writers that he would review the grievances that touched off the protests, Armenian nationalist leaders appealed Saturday for a one-month suspension of the demonstrations in Yerevan. Tass, following the government's policy of disclosing only sketchy reports about the unrest, said the disturbances in Sumgait were provoked by "a group of hoodlums." "Rampage and violence followed," Tass reported. The news agency added, "Measures have been adopted to normalize the situation in the city and safeguard discipline and public order. An investigation has been launched." See MARCOS, Page 8

Israeli Faith in Sons Is Shaken

What Has Happened? Many Who Viewed Beatings Ask

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

NETANYAHU, Israel — by Bar is the secretary of this unit 600 yards from the border Jordan, and last Friday, he had a faith that survived wars and it decades seemed suddenly to wither. Residents switched on their television sets and saw one of their own... The videotape footage from CBS News, which appeared on Israeli television in a shorter version, shocked many across the land. People shielded from what Palestinians call the "uprising" were faced with the army practices that offer Israelis protection. Here, where they cherish the liberal message of the kibbutz movement and nurture perceptions of soldierly valor and honor that date in large part from the fighting in 1948, the images on the videotape except seemed to contradict the lessons of history. "I made many wars," said Mr. Bar, 66, "and I was over in such a situation." "The message we give over to our sons is human and liberal, seeking to compromise with the Arabs," he said. "It is part of the education not to hate the Arabs. As children, they were taught to differentiate between good and bad." Once, he felt certain that the message would stick. "I have two sons of military age," he said. If they were in the same situation as Sergeant Harpaz, he continued, "I cannot be sure, I can only hope that they will not behave like this." What, then, had happened to the message? "I don't know," he said. The sudden injection of harsh images has stirred passions in Kibbutz Geshet, that reflect the wider debate among Israelis about what has happened to their image, in their eyes and in the eyes of others, and what the outburst of violence and counterviolence is doing to those charged with holding the lands captured 21 years ago. Sergeant Harpaz and the three other soldiers have been arrested. "I taught my son to go to the army with his head held high, to contribute and protect," Sergeant Harpaz's mother, Amalia, said in an interview with the army radio before her lawyer advised her not to talk to reporters. "And what has happened here?" she said, blaming her son's orders for his plight. "He has become a beater of children and women." "For a long time, Israelis have been saying that there is an erosion... See KIBBUTZ, Page 8



An Israeli soldier prevented a cameraman from covering an anti-Israeli demonstration Monday in Hebron, on the occupied West Bank.

Kiosk

Dow at Highest Since Collapse

NEW YORK (UPI) — The Dow Jones industrial average of 30 stocks jumped 48.41 points Monday to 2,071.62, its highest closing since the stock market collapse on Oct. 19. Dealers on the New York Stock Exchange said investors were cheered by signs that the J.S. economy is growing at a moderate but steady pace.

General News

The issue of cuts in conventional forces will be a priority at this week's NATO summit meeting. Page 2.
Business/Finance
Barris Industries and Gumi Group offered \$61.50 a share or Media General, but the firm vowed to fight. Page 13.

Dow Jones	2,071.62
Up	48.41
Down	1,987.5
YTD	129.25
FF	5,714.5

A Key Générale Stake Goes to de Benedetti

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Italian financier Carlo de Benedetti got a valuable boost Monday in his fight for Société Générale de Belgique when he teamed up with two of Belgium's most prominent businessmen. In the process, one of his new partners, the industrialist André Leysen, surrendered his crucial 2.2-percent stake in Générale, moving Mr. de Benedetti closer to taking over Belgium's largest company. The new alliance, analysts said, could help Mr. de Benedetti splinter a rival French-Belgian investor group that has been battling for six weeks for Générale. It also might present a more politically palatable solution for the company's future in Belgium. Mr. de Benedetti's French investment arm, Cerus, signed an agreement Sunday night with Mr. Leysen, who is chairman of Gevaert NV, and Pierre Scobier, chairman of the holding company Cobequa, to form a new investment company, with Générale stock as its principal holding. The alliance seeks the participation of other Générale shareholders. The deal called for Mr. Leysen to sell his shares to a third party friendly to Cerus, thus pushing Mr. de Benedetti's stake in Générale past 47 percent, sources said. Mr. Leysen, who earlier headed

an effort to block Mr. de Benedetti's attempt, said that the ongoing drama — which he jokingly referred to as "Dallas Without Women" — had gone on long enough. "All parties seem to realize that," he said, "and Government in its own role will do everything so that harmony is restored in the shortest possible time." Cobequa, the Belgian subsidiary of the French investment bank Paribas, owns about 30 percent of Gevaert and is its largest shareholder. The rival French-Belgian group, led by Compagnie Financière de Suez, has brushed aside Mr. Leysen's olive branch and reaffirmed the claim it made last week that it holds 52 percent of Générale stock. "Mr. de Benedetti's alliance with Belgians is good for him," a Suez spokesman said, "but it doesn't change the fact that we still have 52 percent." Mr. Leysen, from the Flemish-speaking part of Belgium, is a former president of the Belgium employers' association. Mr. Scobier of Cobequa, from the French-speaking area, wields financial power in Brussels. "These two men could give substantial added value to Mr. de Benedetti's bid," said Luc Van den Brande, a dealer at Peterbroeck. See GENERALE, Page 15

In Strike-Beset Italy, the Party's Over

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

ROME — All roads may lead to Rome, but these days they are harder and harder to travel. Barely a day goes by without one of the major access routes to The Eternal City being blocked by strikes or demonstrators. Not only Rome is affected. As Senator Nino Andreatta, a leading economist, said, "The party is over in Italy." Realities long ignored, or swept under the rug, such as the economic demands of the constantly striking airline pilots, baggage handlers, railway workers and even traffic cops, are going to have to be dealt with if the roads to Rome are to be reopened before the all-important tourist season bursts upon the country in the spring. If they are not dealt with, Mr. Andreatta said, then life in Rome, as well as in the rest of Italy, will be characterized by uncertainty and turmoil — not by the certainty and stability that it seemed to have achieved at last only a few years ago. On any given day, a labor dispute at Leonardo da Vinci International Airport, or a wildcat strike on the national railway may prevent tourists from entering the city. Even when air and rail routes are open, the streets of Caesar's ancient city are subject to daily blockages from protest marches. Having heard in recent years that a newly dynamic Italy has surpassed Britain to become the fifth largest industrial economy in the world, residents of Rome are wondering why more benefits of this success have not drifted down to them. Life has become harder, not easier, they say. Officially, inflation was said to be a modest 5.3 to 5.5 percent last year, but Ro-

mans bitterly complain that life is at once much more expensive and less satisfying. The fact is that Rome, so recently hailed for its prosperity and livability, has fallen on hard times. Life is, in fact, a battle most days. Romans complain that it begins when they leave their homes to try to get to city center offices, Romans love to argue, complain and, when push comes to shove, demonstrate their unhappiness by strikes or protest marches — or, as the Red Brigades terrorists proved in the 1970s, worse. With rents having doubled or tripled in the past five years, the price of a normal meal in a simple trattoria having jumped from the equivalent of less than \$10 to \$30 or more and the cost of stylish clothes — that mark of a true Roman — having at least doubled in the past decade, Romans are far from happy. [Hundreds of secular Vatican employees said on Monday that they would refuse pay for three hours' work in protest at a change in the way they receive their salaries, Reuters reported.] The employees, who continued to work normally, were protesting a decision to shift salary payment from the beginning to the end of the month. They said they would ask the Vatican to give their pay to papal charities fighting world hunger. The Vatican called the protest "totally unacceptable." The city's problems, of course, are not entirely of its own making. They reflect a more general national retrogression that is both political and economic, the results of the winding down of the economic boom of the early 1980s. Like the U.S. economy during the Reagan presidency, Italy's boom was fueled in no small measure on a mushrooming national debt to offset a widening trade deficit that last year alone ran at close to \$7 billion, or more than twice the 1986 figure. The bubble had to burst, and it seems to have done so, plunging Italy back into the sort of social morass that gave it the appellation of the "sick man of Europe" before the boom years.

Residents of Rome who've heard that a newly dynamic Italy has surpassed Britain to become the fifth largest industrial economy in the world are wondering why more benefits of this success have not drifted down to them.

Marcos Exile Could End, Officials Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos may be allowed to return to the Philippines from Hawaiian exile if he agrees to recognize President Corazon C. Aquino and settles charges against him, officials said on Monday. Mr. Marcos, in an interview with a Manila radio station, said he is prepared to appoint representatives "to negotiate the details and conditions" under which he and his family will return. "We will never be short on our sacrifices even at the cost of our lives, fortune and honor as we have demonstrated repeatedly," Mr. Marcos said by telephone from his Honolulu residence. Mrs. Aquino's press secretary, Teodoro Benigno, said that Mrs. Aquino sent two relatives — both members of Congress — to see Mr. Marcos in Honolulu in January after receiving the first official message from the deposed ruler indicating his desire to return home. Mr. Benigno said there has been no official response to Mr. Marcos's request, conveyed to Representatives Egidio Tanjunco and Francisco Sumulong. Mrs. Aquino herself said, "Not yet," when asked by reporters if she would allow Mr. Marcos to return. Mr. Tanjunco, a cousin of Mrs. Aquino, said that he met Mr. Marcos on Jan. 26. "We met only once," Mr. Tanjunco said. "The meeting was between him and myself only. During the meeting, Mr. Marcos reiterated to me his desire to return to the Philippines at the earliest opportunity." Mr. Marcos issued a statement saying: "We welcome the sincere and honest efforts by the present Philippine government to invite all political factions to organize one united political structure supporting the civil government and the armed forces of the Philippines to solve the crisis of insurgency and economic collapse without bloodshed and violence." "We must recognize the achievement... See MARCOS, Page 8

Issue of Conventional Forces Is a Priority at NATO Summit

By Joseph Fitchell
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The most significant emerging issue for Western leaders at the NATO summit meeting this week is the prospect of East-West negotiations on reducing conventional forces in Europe.

A reduction in the ability of the Warsaw Pact to launch an all-out attack would be a watershed for postwar Europe.

"The central problem of European security lies in the Warsaw Pact's conventional superiority," the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said recently. Underlining Western hopes for conventional talks, President François Mitterrand of France said this weekend that "the two blocs are engaged in an overall disarmament process for the first time since World War II."

Western leaders say that conventional arms talks will be "the litmus test" of the intention of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to ease tension in Europe.

For Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, "the crying need in arms control is to get down Soviet conventional superiority." She told NATO officials last week to concentrate on this possibility and freeze any further nuclear arms cuts in the meantime.

The complexity of conventional negotiations matches their potential promise. The East-West talks about troop cuts in Europe, known as the Multilateral Balanced Force Reductions, have lasted 15 years without sending home one soldier from the front in Central Europe.

In search of a more constructive approach, diplomats and analysts have worked for months on complex questions, including:

- How many troops and what kinds of weapons do the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and

the Warsaw Pact have in Europe and how should one assess their relative strengths?

- What should the West's objectives be? Is it enough for Moscow to pull back troops or are Soviet tanks the main Western worry?
- Who should conduct the negotiations on behalf of the West? Most previous disarmament talks have been bilateral affairs involving the superpowers, but more than 20 nations are to take part in conventional talks about Europe.

NATO is expected to agree on some of these issues at the summit meeting, which starts Wednesday.

Karsten G. Voigt, a West German defense specialist, said, "We are converging — at least we, the United States and Britain — on agreement that we want to eliminate categories of weapons that provide the capability for surprise attack or for terrain-seizing."

The objective, he said, is to move away from the old approach of counting troops, used in the troop-reduction talks, and seek instead to scrap armaments that give soldiers their firepower.

"We need to go beyond bean-counting to capture qualitative factors — how modern is their equipment, how ready are their units, how reliable are the troops," said a specialist at RAND Corp., a U.S. research institute.

Whatever the approach, the Soviet Union will be asked to accept "large asymmetrical cuts" in its forces, according to Alton G. Keel, U.S. ambassador to NATO.

"Large," he said, means "much larger cuts than NATO makes" and also "large in absolute numbers."

In other words, the Soviet Union may be asked to scrap 20 or 30 divisions in exchange for Western cuts of four or five divisions.

But Western governments have yet to agree among themselves

about the East-West balance of forces in Europe.

Estimates of the East-West balance vary widely. The International Institute of Strategic Studies in London says, for example, that the Warsaw Pact has a 3.5-to-1 advantage in tanks, while the West German Defense Ministry says the edge is less than 2 to 1.

These discrepancies in statistics can be overcome, disarmament experts say, by military inspections to warn either side of preparations for an attack.

Once talks start, they need not take years, said John Steinbrunner, research director at the Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C. He said, "We could 'trade' some attack aircraft for Soviet tank and artillery divisions."

Before the bargaining can start, however, Western nations must agree on how to organize the allied bargaining position. Agreement on this, called a mandate, was blocked for months by a dispute between the United States and France, which is joining conventional arms control talks for the first time. It boycotted the troop-reduction talks because they were conducted under the auspices of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The "conventional stability talks" will involve 33 nations — 16 from NATO and seven from the Warsaw Pact — and they in turn will consult with the other 12 neutral or nonaligned nations that belong to the 35-nation Committee on Security Cooperation in Europe, established by the Helsinki Conference in 1973.

France has insisted on having the talks cover all of Europe "from the Atlantic to the Urals" to emphasize their larger aim, of eventually eliminating the East-West division of Europe.

Europe's Military Alliances

■ NATO
● Warsaw Pact
□ Neutral or non-aligned



Now, the Soviet SS-20 Perambulator

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A high-ranking official in the defense industry of the Soviet Union announced in the Supreme Soviet on Monday that he plans to beat Russian bombs into baby carriages.

Holding aloft a photo of a fancy new perambulator, Sergei Shuklin, a leader of the Defense Industry Workers' Trade Union, told generals and Central Committee members that the INF Treaty with the United States means "we are now transferring the Volkings Machine Building Plant from military production to peace production, to a people's economy." He said that the Volkings plant, in the Urals, will switch from building SS-20s to baby carriages.

"Are you sure you will be able to meet demand?" one committee member shouted. Carriages and other baby equipment are in short supply in the Soviet Union. "We will do our best to see that you have no complaints," Mr. Shuklin said.

He also said that other conversions are under way. The Volkings plant is also producing washing machines ("probably 400,000 a year," Mr. Shuklin said), a plant in Petropavlovsk will make bicycles, and an enterprise in Volgograd is building underwater oil-drilling equipment.

Then the chairman of the committee, Gyorgy Kornienko, announced that he himself was the proud owner of a Volkings washing machine and was "quite satisfied with its performance."

WORLD BRIEFS

Iran and Iraq Trade Strikes on Cities; Tehran Asks UN to Help Stop Raids

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Iran said that Iraqi jets bombed residential areas in Tehran on Monday, killing or wounding several people. Iraq had vowed to retaliate after two Iranian missiles hit Baghdad on Monday, saying that the strikes had caused many civilian casualties.

The Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored here, said that a hospital had been hit in Tehran, and Tehran radio said that bombs fell in several areas of the capital. Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran asked the United Nations on Monday to take urgent action to stop the Iraqi attacks, Tehran radio reported.

In a letter to the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Mr. Velayati said Iran would have no choice but to continue reprisals if attacks by Baghdad on population centers were not halted. A government statement read on Tehran radio ordered all ministries, schools and public institutions to have their air raid shelters and basements ready for use around the clock.

Iran said that it had fired three missiles at military and communications targets in Baghdad on Monday in reprisal for Iraqi air attacks that killed at least 28 civilians in Iran since Saturday.

Bokassa Death Sentence Commuted

BANGUI, Central African Republic (AP) — President André Kolingba commuted the death sentence that was imposed on the former Emperor Jean-Bédel Bokassa to life imprisonment in solitary confinement, the national radio reported Monday.

The Mr. Bokassa lost his appeal to the Supreme Court last November. He had been convicted in June of ordering the murder of at least 20 political opponents. He also was convicted of diverting huge sums from the national treasury.

General Kolingba, who is reported to be opposed to capital punishment, had commuted all previous death sentences imposed in the former French colony. Mr. Bokassa was living in exile in France when he slipped away and flew back to Bangui in 1986 to "vindicate himself" before the Central African people. He had been convicted in absentia and sentenced to death in 1980, but on his return he was arrested and retried on charges of murder, cannibalism and embezzlement.

China Denies Gromyko Story on Mao

BEIJING (Reuters) — China denied Monday that Mao Zedong sought to lure U.S. troops into the Chinese heartland and massacre them with nuclear weapons.

The soon-to-be-published memoirs of President Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union assert that Mao tried to enroll Soviet help for the plan. The New York Times said last week.

The newspaper reported that Mr. Gromyko, who was Soviet foreign minister from 1957 to 1965, said he traveled to Beijing in August 1959 to reject the plan. He quoted Mao as saying that even if a nuclear war wiped out 300 million Chinese, there would still be enough Chinese left to hold off intruders. The Chinese Foreign Ministry said in a brief statement that Mr. Gromyko's "recollection and related description do not square with facts."

Gandhi Offers India Austerity Budget

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Faced with India's worst economic slump in eight years, the government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi proposed a budget Monday containing tough austerity measures coupled with emergency relief for the rural poor.

Among the proposals were tax increases and surcharges that officials said were needed to help pay for rising food subsidies, military spending and programs for those hurt by what has been called the worst drought in modern Indian history.

This followed increases in the prices of rail travel, postage, gasoline and other items, all also aimed at increasing government revenues.

Sihanouk Rescinds His Resignation

BEIJING (AP) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk has reversed his decision to resign the leadership of the Cambodian resistance coalition, his secretary said Monday.

Prince Sihanouk will continue a yearlong leave of absence as head of the coalition, a leave he began in May last year, his secretary, Dika Mackintosh, said. She said she did not know the reason for the reversal.

He resigned Jan. 30 as president of the three-party coalition fighting to end the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia. At the time, he accused his partners, the Communist Khmer Rouge and the non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front, of trying to discredit him and undermine his efforts to negotiate a settlement with the government installed by Vietnam in Phnom Penh.

Impeachment Trial Opens in Arizona

PHOENIX, Arizona (AP) — The state Senate opened the impeachment trial Monday of Governor Evan Mecham, whose 13 months in office have also been scarred by a recall effort and a criminal indictment.

Senate leaders said they would spend up to two months hearing testimony and arguments before deciding whether the governor, a Republican, should be removed. He is accused of trying to conceal a campaign loan, of borrowing \$80,000 in state funds for his automobile dealership, and of trying to thwart an investigation of allegations that a state official made a death threat against a former aide who testified about the loan.

Mr. Mecham, 63, has denied all the charges. He also faces a March 22 criminal trial on six felony charges of concealing the \$350,000 campaign loan, and a May 17 recall election. He temporarily surrendered his office to the Democratic secretary of state, Rose Mofford, after he was impeached Feb. 5 on a 46-14 House vote.

Budget Cuts Delay SDI Deployment

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Plans for initial deployment of a space-based U.S. anti-missile defense have been set back as much as two years, until after the mid-1990s, due to budget cuts, the director of the program said on Monday.

"We have tried to cut down and build at a reasonable rate from where we are," Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson said. "It's the sum of all of those cuts that add up to that year, year and a-half, perhaps two years," he said. General Abrahamson stressed that President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative was "still a very, very high priority program."

Former Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had said he hoped for initial deployment of ground-based interceptor rockets combined with a space-based tracking system by around 1994.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Continental Seeks West Berlin Hub

HOUSTON (AP) — Continental Airlines has filed an application with air attachés in West Berlin to open a hub in the city to serve destinations in West Germany and other parts of Europe.

The airline, which is based in Houston, is seeking permission to serve several West German cities, including Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt and Stuttgart, as well as London and Paris, a Continental vice president said. The proposal was filed 10 days ago and is expected to be acted on in several months, a Houston newspaper reported Monday.

Britain Sets Safety Rules for Ferries

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain introduced new safety rules Monday for ferries crossing the Channel, responding to the Herald of Free Enterprise accident last year in which nearly 200 people died.

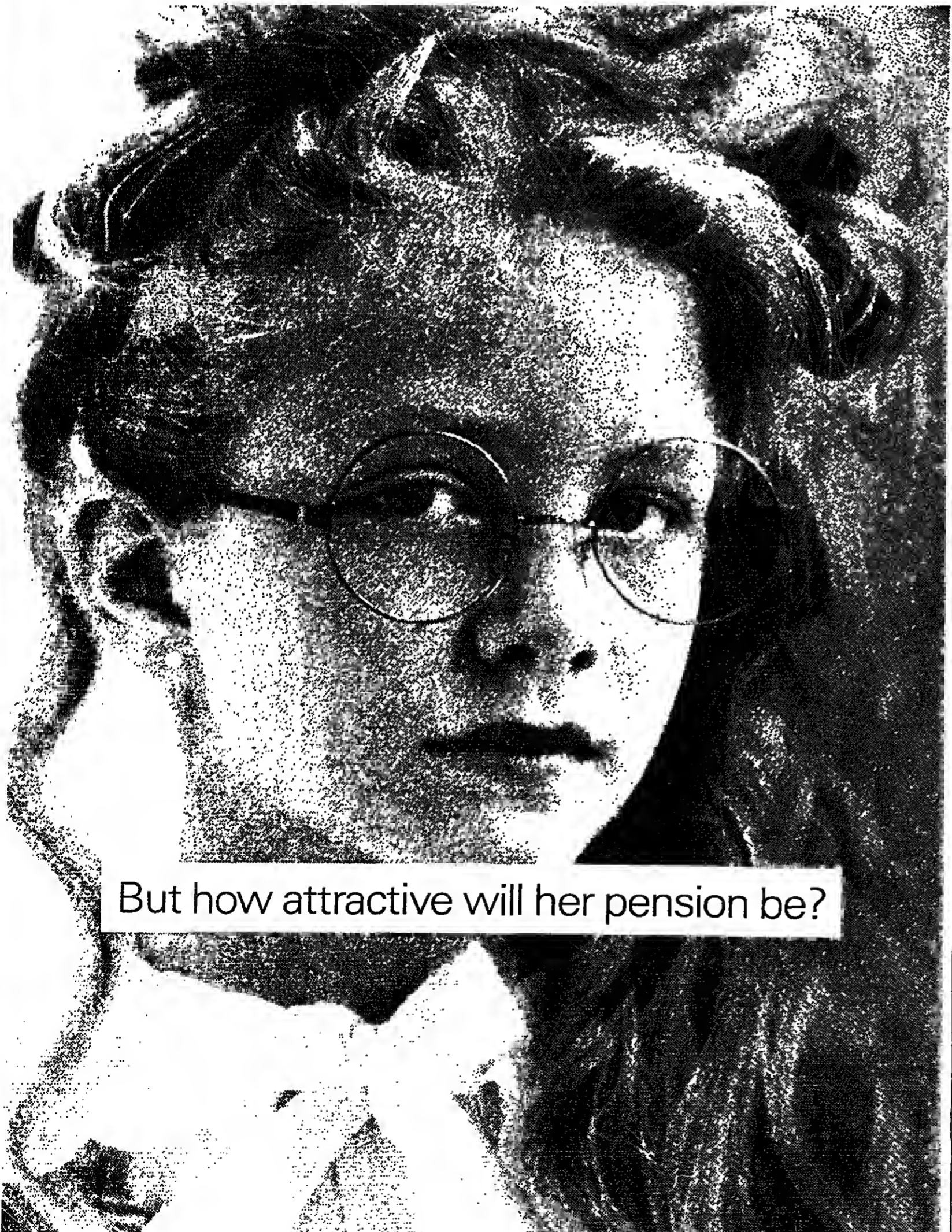
Ferry companies started issuing boarding passes and, beginning Tuesday, it will be illegal for a captain to let his ferry leave its berth without closing the bow doors through which vehicles board and disembark. The captain of the British-owned Herald of Free Enterprise, which loaded over minutes after leaving the Belgian port of Zeebrugge, did not know the doors were open.

Air France is to start daily flights between Paris and the southern English port of Southampton on March 28, the carrier announced Monday. Air France also is to begin serving Newcastle and Glasgow in March. (AP)

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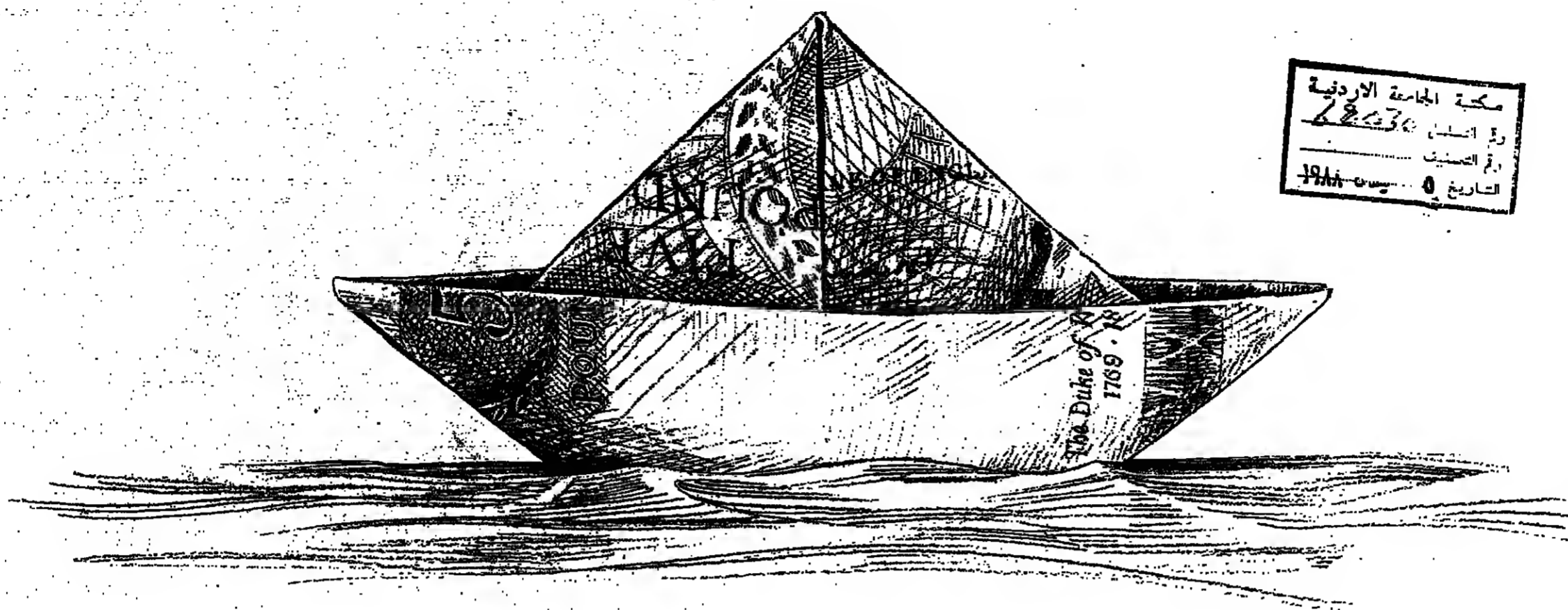
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Solutions for Debt

Item: With help from Morgan Guaranty, Mexico promotes a plan to exchange some of its foreign bank debt for securities backed by U.S. bonds.

Item: Brazil, after refusing for a year to pay interest to commercial banks, reverses field and pledges to cooperate with creditors.

Those look like milestones, suggesting that the Third World debt crisis is moving toward resolution. But the good news masks bleak reality. Denied new sources of capital, most of the major debtor countries are stagnating. Economies ripe for development are actually exporting capital.

Washington, fearing the banks' displeasure and worried that a misstep would shake public confidence in the financial system, is reluctant to force the pace of settling Third World loan disputes. But the risks of official intervention pale compared with the certain costs of delay. Besides dimming the prospects of hundreds of millions of the world's poor, debt gridlock destroys markets vital to the health of the developed economies.

Through the 1970s, commercial banks, governments and international agencies lent hundreds of billions to poor countries. Much of the money was spent on consumer goods, invested in worthless projects or secretly recycled to foreign bank accounts. Borrowers' ability to earn revenues from exports did not grow with their ballooning debts.

Mexico's default in 1982, after the collapse in oil prices, dramatically exposed the debtors' weaknesses. Now lending dried up. Debt continued to accumulate, though, as debtors failed even to cover their interest obligations. Today, 17 big debtors owe about \$485 billion, mostly to private lenders.

If a single debtor faced a single lender, a deal to settle the terms on loans and to set conditions for new lending probably would have been made long ago. In fact, hundreds of lenders with varying risk exposure, operating under varying national regulations, face dozens of borrowers with varying political will and economic capacity. Heavily exposed banks resist concessions

that would force them to write off much of their net worth. All resist concessions to the poorest debtors that would create precedents for middle-income debtors. Debtor countries fear public wrath if they accept tougher terms than their neighbors.

There is no market-based solution in sight, but neither is there a deadline for settlement. The easy course would be to let creditors and debtors muddle through on their own. Why not? Because muddling through is stunningly expensive.

Living standards in the principal borrowing countries have fallen an average of 11 percent in the last seven years. Without fresh infusions of capital, regional economic powerhouses like Brazil and Nigeria will be denied a chance to modernize. Third World recovery is also critical to balancing American trade. U.S. exports to Latin America are down sharply and will not recover until the region has access to foreign capital.

The principles of a broad resolution to the debt problem are reasonably clear: The Morgan Guaranty plan for Mexico offers a general model. Creditors will need to trade partial forgiveness of debts for liquid securities backed by governments or international agencies.

The whole U.S. economy would benefit from a global debt settlement. It thus makes sense to disarm opposition from the banks by giving them special tax breaks.

Private banks will not willingly supply the hundreds of billions that could be fruitfully put to work in the Third World in the next decade. To press them would only endanger the world financial system. The money should come from governments, or from corporations making equity investments. It is reasonable to ask the world's big savers, Western Europe and Japan, to supply most of the capital for the Third World. It is not practical to ask them to bear a disproportionate share of the risk. The way to spread it is through multilateral lending agencies like the World Bank.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pressures on Noriega

It is high noon in Panama. President Eric Delvalle, written off as the puppet of the military strongman Manuel Noriega, privately demanded that he step down. General Noriega, who stands accused as the drug cartel's man in Panama, refused. With unexpected courage and also, it seems, with U.S. encouragement, President Delvalle then went public. The general responded with a move to appoint a new president, and Mr. Delvalle was forced into hiding. Now Panama has two presidents but, still, one strongman. Protests are being organized against General Noriega, while he attempts to find his advantage in the popular David vs. Goliath resentment born of the still dominant U.S. position on the Panama Canal.

Something good could yet come out of this latest U.S.-backed effort to establish civilian constitutional rule in Panama. General Noriega, facing drug indictments in Miami, a tightening crisis at home and much international opprobrium for his criminality and his contempt for democracy, could come to favor retirement to some place that would take him. That would provide his country precious relief and is certainly the outcome most to be desired.

A more disagreeable outcome is also imaginable, including agitation in the streets leading to repression and a gathering

panamanian-U.S. confrontation over the canal. The prospect is real enough to make many people wonder whether the Panamanian opposition and its U.S. friends, who range from Reagan administration stalwarts to liberal Democrats, have had a concrete plan in mind or whether in their frustration they simply figured to shake things up, hoping to unwork irresistible popular, business and international pressures or to embolden a patriotic colonel.

However things were brought to this turbulent pass, the basic goal now must be to find a peaceful and democratic solution to the political crisis in Panama and an easing of anxieties about a potential spillover onto the canal. The United States was slow to distance itself from General Noriega, a former partner in assorted intelligence activities. But it seems ready now to apply political and economic pressures — not military ones — with some discretion. The aim is to neutralize General Noriega's cynical and false equation of democracy with U.S. intervention and to give other Latin Americans the space they need to come out against a man who mocks democracy in his own country and who may play a larger role than any single man in delivering their countries to the drug maw.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Yes but No to Refugees

In Moscow, the U.S. secretary of state won a Soviet promise to let more émigrés out. In Washington, meanwhile, the Reagan administration proposed a budget that would cut by a quarter the funds for resettling refugees in the United States. This beckoning with one hand and shooting with the other constitutes a two-faced policy, unacceptable even given dire budget difficulties.

The United States has a commitment to reduce the deficit; it also has a commitment, literal and historical, to help refugees. Some are from the Soviet Union, whose numbers are rapidly growing. There were 8,155 last year, nine times the 1986 number; most come to the United States.

Even as resettlement agencies struggle with this increase, an unexpected increase in Soviet emigration has developed among Armenians. About 1,000 Armenian emigrants were anticipated for 1987. Instead, 1,000 a month have turned up at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Nationalist unrest in Armenian areas could add to this tide.

America's duty to refugees extends to other countries — in Southeast Asia, for instance. It has a longstanding commitment to

resettle refugees from Communist countries who have gone to Thailand. The Thais are so overwhelmed that they push boatloads of refugees back to sea. Yet just when U.S. support is crucial to protect first asylum in Thailand, the Reagan administration proposes to reduce by 6,000 a year (to 23,000) the number of Indochinese it will allow in.

The surge into Thailand is partly a result of Western pressure to free Vietnamese from "re-education." Similarly, the gradual loosening of Soviet emigration responds in part to U.S. demands. Just as these policies bear fruit, the administration proposes to reduce America's ability to receive and provide.

A resettlement agency official sizes up the situation this way: "It is ironic and kind of dumb that the U.S. had an enormous foreign policy victory in getting the Soviet Union to allow the Armenians and Jews out, and now is short of money to pay for them. Nobody wants this to happen, not the president, Congress or the public."

To keep it from happening, the Reagan administration quickly needs to square commitments abroad with its priorities at home.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

On Camera, Warts and All

The Israeli government must feel it is paying a heavy political price for the considerable freedom allowed to television crews covering the Arab riots in the West Bank and Gaza and the sometimes deplorable methods used to quell them. Many regimes, the Russians for example, would never have allowed cameras near such a disturbance in the first place. We have not yet seen any news film from Armenia. Nor did the South African government hesitate

to order the television crews out the moment it became clear that their coverage of unrest in the townships was having a powerful effect on world opinion. Such a step, by limiting international awareness of what was happening, would also conveniently reduce the pressure on Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to arrive at some kind of accommodation with the Palestinians. It is to Israel's considerable credit that it has let us see its forces trying to contain the situation, warts and all. May it continue to do so.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

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OPINION

The Bloc Offers Real Talk at Last

By William Pfaff

BERLIN — Perhaps the most significant of the changes that have taken place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe since 1985 is that people there now speak openly and honestly about their situations and about the East's relationship to the West.

This writer has in the last year, in public or private circumstances, spoken with or listened to Soviet and East European political and academic figures including a member of the Supreme Soviet, an economic adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, editors of party newspapers in Eastern Europe and officials of the international relations or economic research institutes of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland. Nearly all spoke with a candor that was inconceivable as recently as three years ago, when wooden ideological language and sterile formulations still dominated official Soviet and East European discourse.

They speak as intelligent men and women, prepared to listen to what others say and to make constructive responses. These people, members of the Soviet and East European "menkhiatura," now say openly that their system is in crisis, or at least in "a pre-crisis condition."

Even the individuals who deny this will add the revealing remark that, therefore, "we still have some time." Mr. Gorbachev himself has spoken of the Soviet Union as "on the brink," and of its "last chance."

The risk, they say, is that their system will become hopelessly outclassed in economy and technology by the West and Japan. They admit that they have yet to find a way to generate in their own countries the dynamism of the capitalist West. They concede that their system has produced monstrous injustices which they have only begun to rectify.

They say that in the past they overestimated the Western military threat, overmilitarized their own societies in reaction, and failed to grasp the importance of technological innovation and economic competition.

They talk about introducing market mechanisms into socialism. Many East Europeans think this largely irrelevant to the real problems of their own countries. Whether East European or Soviet, they argue that the Soviet Union no longer has answers to East European stagnation and decline, lacks the resources to help but also no longer knows what to advise.

Soviet leaders have told the East Europeans to rest their own hopes in order. Mr. Gorbachev has told the Communist parties of the bloc that they are themselves responsible for what happens in their countries.

Kremlin officials maintain that they are optimistic about the future of the Soviet Union — but of course they can hardly afford to envisage the alternative. The East Europeans are pessimistic, knowing that the real answer for their countries is to adopt the Western system in one or another of its capitalist, social market or social democratic versions.

The East Europeans allude to themselves as constrained by geography or as prisoners of history. They hold Germany ultimately responsible for their situation, while acknowledging that what is done is done, and that West Germany today is not yesterday's Germany.

They recognize that Germany remains the natural great power of Central Europe and that no future is imaginable for East-Central Europe in which Germany does not play a major role. To reconcile such a role with the role of the Soviet Union is their major preoccupation for the future. They say that there are worse situations imaginable than the one they are in now. But there are better ones, too.

The Soviets, meanwhile, are more open about their economic problems than about foreign policy. But a common vocabulary is now being employed throughout the East bloc, even in discussion of values and aims.

Most important, people from the East are behaving like intelligent human beings, rather than the puppets of political power and doctrine that they too often seemed in the past. At the same time, though, the fact that some of these people are the same ones who in the past spoke in the dead formulas of Soviet orthodoxy is a very serious consideration.

They were afraid then. There is nothing Orwellian about it; they were afraid, caught up in a system of fear and obscurantism. They could become afraid again — as we could be made afraid. The honesty of the moment is more fragile than we may wish to think. The opportunity, which it provides us, should not be wasted.

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NATO: Reduce and Modernize at the Same Time

By Robert D. Blackwill

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Since the INF treaty, an argument has erupted in NATO on what to do about U.S. and Soviet short-range nuclear weapons in Europe — an argument likely to be finessed at the NATO summit this week.

The United States, Britain and most of the other allies worry about a slide toward the denuclearization of NATO strategy, as President Reagan indicated in a Feb. 23 speech. Most of NATO wants no negotiations with Moscow on the remaining 4,000 or so U.S. short-range nuclear weapons in Europe until Soviet conventional advantages on the continent have been redressed through an arms control agreement. These countries also support the rapid modernization of U.S. battlefield nuclear weapons and especially of the 86 aging Lance launchers whose missiles have a range of about 60 miles (100 kilometers).

West Germans along the entire political spectrum disagree. They wonder why the alliance can work with the Soviets to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles that could strike all countries from the Atlantic to the Urals, but refuses to try to reduce the great numbers of nuclear weapons that can only hit German soil.

Thus it was no surprise when Chancellor Helmut Kohl called on Feb. 7 in Munich for negotiations that would establish equal ceilings above zero on the remaining U.S. and Soviet land-based nuclear missiles in Europe. At the same time, Mr. Kohl, attentive to growing domestic opposition, refused to reaffirm publicly his government's willingness to replace the Lance missile. So West Germany, as opposed to most of its NATO partners, wants to set limits in talks with the Soviet Union on short-range nuclear missiles as soon as possible and has no stomach now to modernize them.

The alliance needs to find a way to connect the military requirements of sustaining nuclear deterrence in Europe to the widespread and understandable desire of West Germans to rid their country of at least some of the nuclear weapons stationed there.

Arms control is not the answer. In such talks, Soviet negotiators would well propose to eliminate all land-based nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviets possess about 4,000 short-range systems in NATO's 88, such a 16-to-1 offer would be hard for West German politicians and citizens to resist. But to accept that deal would further undermine NATO's deterrent capability against the Warsaw Pact's conventional superiority. Moreover, it would put still greater pressure on the Federal Republic to eliminate the rest of the nuclear weapons located there.

Clearly, in such circumstances, the Soviet Union would argue that no

modernization on either side should occur while the talks were going on — a proposition likely to be sympathetically received in West Germany.

It would be a mistake for Washington and the rest of NATO to stiff-arm Bonn. The West Germans do have a right to ask why it is fine for the United States to negotiate a reduction in the nuclear threat to the American homeland but not so fine to do the same for West Germany. In addition, it can be debated whether NATO requires all of the 4,000-plus U.S. nuclear weapons remaining in West Germany after the INF agreement, many of which are artillery shells.

Most important, to ignore these West German concerns would weaken the alliance and produce an open sore in the indispensable U.S.-German security relationship. It would give a boost to those in West Germany who support neither a credible NATO force posture nor nuclear deterrence, and lead many moderate West Germans to conclude that Moscow was more reasonable than Washington on this crucial subject.

To avoid such a dangerous outcome, the alliance should adopt an initiative to reduce dramatically and modernize over five years its remaining nuclear weapons in Europe. This internal NATO bargain would entail: • A 50-percent cut of U.S. nuclear

weapons in Europe, with a large number to come out of West Germany.

• Replacement of Lance by a new missile in larger numbers and with an increased range, and modernization of other U.S. nuclear systems in Europe.

• Enhancement of NATO aircraft penetration capability and development of advanced air-launched cruise missiles for NATO air forces.

• A strong endorsement of British and French nuclear cooperation and modernization.

• An agreement that there would be no further consideration of reducing U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe below 2,300 until the Soviet Union had made similar cuts and until NATO's conventional parity had been established with the Warsaw Pact.

Such an integrated program, although not risk-free and difficult to negotiate with Bonn and with NATO, would respond to the legitimate preoccupations of West Germany. Moscow would not like the idea. Neither would the left in West Germany. But it would help restore some stability and coherence to the nuclear component of NATO's strategy and strengthen deterrence in Europe.

The writer, U.S. ambassador to the conventional force negotiations in Vienna from 1983 to 1987, teaches at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Cities Revived When the Immigrant Flow Resumed

By Louis Winnick

NEW YORK — The latest story was about Cubans bringing New Jersey's Union City back to life. Before that there were the young Asian semiprofessionals in the Westinghouse science competition in Queens, New York. Both are parts of the same story: America's new immigrants are infusing old cities with long-missing vitality. The only thing wrong with the story is that it might have been told many years sooner.

How different might have been the predicament of U.S. cities during those bleak decades after World War II had America, not in the 1920s, reversed a centuries-old policy of relatively free immigration? An answer to this question is the astonishing rebirth of neighborhoods in cities all across the United States.

In the conventional array of causes cited for the decline of urban areas after World War II, too little weight has been ascribed to xenophobia and the walls it raised against foreigners after World War I. Congress did not foresee when it then lowered the gates on Europe, as it had slammed them earlier on Asia, that by creating a geographic hollow it was imposing a future penalty on America's older cities. Abruptly, the closure excluded a free flowing stream of community builders who for successive generations had nourished the growth and quality of American urban areas.

It is a reasonable supposition that the course of

urban events during the 1950s and '60s would have been much less troubled had that demographic discontinuity not occurred, had the doors to America remained opened throughout the preceding years to the millions of Jews and others sacrificed to Nazi ovens and to the additional millions of uprooted people in occupied Europe and Asia.

A sustained influx in the decades before 1965 of people acknowledged to be among mankind's more productive would have filled the economic voids that desolated U.S. cities in later years. Demographic renewal might have achieved what urban renewal so often failed to.

By the same token, Congress did not foresee when it lifted America's immigration gates in 1965 that it was in effect legislating a program of major significance to older cities.

That 1965 action, reinforced by subsequent immigrant and refugee legislation, is sure to prove decisive in the long run for progress in places like Los Angeles, Miami, Seattle, Washington, D.C., and New York. The law of unintended consequences can have a benevolent face.

It would be folly to assert that the consequences of immigration are invariably positive. Each group of newcomers brings distinctive abil-

ities and values and each undergoes distinctive processes of adjustment and acculturation. The history of urban migration is strewn with the stories of failed migrants who cursed their luck, who died as unfulfilled as when they came and who added to the burdens of the host society.

For all that, by every possible measure America's experience with prior waves of foreign migration has proved on balance to have been of surpassing benefit to both host and settler.

Most of today's new immigrants are strivers with a higher participation rate in the labor force than native Americans. Many of them exhibit a work ethic that strikes the exiled Protestant ethic to indolence. Others, like their predecessors, climb a crooked ladder to achievement — the Chinese teen-age extortion gangs, the Colombian hidalgoes of cocaine. Others burden the schools with formidable teaching problems, while others carry away all the glittering scholastic prizes.

This much is sure: The story of these new immigrants will be of profound significance to the quality and performance of America's cities and their neighborhoods.

The writer is a senior fellow at the Center for the Study of Community-Based Development at the New York Social Research. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Higgins: A Strange Posting for an Inviting Target

By Daniel Schorr

WASHINGTON — "This was a case of gross mismanagement, and not necessarily by the Marine Corps," said Robert McFarlane, a retired marine lieutenant colonel and the former national security adviser.

"Good for him!" snapped a personnel officer at the Marine Corps headquarters, who said that he himself was under instructions from the Pentagon not to discuss the case.

The "case" was the assignment last June of Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins, fresh from two years of service in the office of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, to command the Lebanon detachment of the UN Truce Supervision Organization in the face of standing rules against sending officers with recent access to sensitive information into communist or other hazardous areas.

Colonel Higgins boasted of his Weinberger connection to his 75-man multinational detachment. But one could also have read about it in publicly available Pentagon directories.

On Feb. 17, Colonel Higgins was kidnapped — the first American in a year, the 11th in four years in Lebanon. Within a week, he appeared on videotape, apparently under pressure, urging concessions to his captors and blaming President Reagan for "crimes against the oppressed people in the region."

It is a "dangerous business to begin with," Mr. Reagan said at his news conference last Wednesday, "and this particular officer happened to volunteer when there was a vacancy."

That is true enough, but there is more to the story than that. According to someone who worked in the secretary's office, Colonel Higgins lobbied with Mr. Wein-

berger for the job when it came there for a field assignment. The 43-year-old officer had spent three years in the Pentagon as secretary, a year at the National War College and two years as a military assistant to the secretary. During part of that time he served under the chief military assistant, Colin Powell, an army major general and now national security adviser to the White House. General Powell handled, among other things, the Pentagon end of the acquisition of anti-tank missiles for Iran.

Command of the truce-observance force in Lebanon had always been a U.S. Army slot since its creation in 1948. So, it came as a big surprise when the army's chief of operations wrore the marines' chief of personnel requesting that Colonel Higgins be permitted to receive the assignment.

As an officer who had been attending the secretary's staff conferences and handling classified documents, Colonel Higgins required a waiver from standing regulations. Those rules bar, for three years (it used to be five), posting an officer in an area where he may be at risk. A Pentagon spokesman said the Lebanon post was "unrestricted," meaning that it did not require such a waiver.

Mr. McFarlane, who himself flew to Tehran in May, 1986, only five months after leaving his White House post, carried a poison capsule to be used in case of capture. He told me that enforcement of the travel restriction on officers possessing sensitive information has been lax in recent years.

When Colonel Higgins was kidnapped, Pentagon officials, for obvious reasons, stated that he had been

said that concern over Mr. Buckley's torment was in large part his motive for leaving the army for hostages deal. Observers find it astonishing that, even as Congress last June was gearing up to investigate the Iran-contra affair, another American officer whose record made him an inviting target should be sent to Lebanon.

The writer, a senior news analyst for National Public Radio, wrote this comment for the Cox Newspapers.

only "a junior military assistant" handling routine administrative work. But Mr. Reagan created a different impression when he said at his news conference that "someone would have a hard time getting secrets that could harm this country from a person in this kind."

The president's remark, and the assignment itself, seemed to ignore the lesson of what happened to the only other government officer taken hostage in Lebanon — a lesson bitterly remembered in the CIA.

In March 1984, William Buckley, the CIA station chief in Beirut, was kidnapped while leaving the hotel where he maintained his office in the penthouse. Because he had been involved in Middle East anti-terrorism coordination, and was widely known as a CIA officer, there had been misgivings in the agency about the Beirut assignment. But he wanted it and persuaded the CIA chief at the time, William J. Casey, to give him the job.

Early in his confinement, Mr. Buckley appeared in a videotape (delivered to the U.S. authorities and never publicly released) that urged concessions to his captors. That was the first indication that he had cracked. Later, the CIA learned that, under torture by his Iranian captors, he had compromised many secrets before he died in June, 1985.

A year later, as part of the arms negotiations with the Iranians, the Reagan administration was still seeking a copy of the reported 80-page transcript of Mr. Buckley's interrogation under torture, as part of an effort to assess the damage.

Vice President George Bush has

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Alexander's Tomb

CONSTANTINOPLE — Further examination of the sarcophagi recently discovered at Saïda, in Syria, shows that among them is the sarcophagus of Alexander the Great, containing the body of the monarch.

1913: An Aviation Feat

PARIS — One of the most remarkable performances in the history of aviation was completed yesterday after noon [Feb. 28] when M. Brindejonc des Moulinais, the French aviator, arrived at the Villacoublay aerodrome, near Versailles, having successfully accomplished, under adverse weather conditions, the tour of the circuit Paris-London-Brussels-Paris. A despatch to the "Temps" says that he had a narrow escape from escaping the fate of Mr. Cecil Grace, lost in the North Sea in December 1910. The total distance flown from Paris to London is given at 325 kilometers, and from Calais-Brussels-Paris, 450 kilometers.

1938: Moscow Trial Set

MOSCOW — Another sensational news political trial, this time involving twenty-one prominent defendants, will open Wednesday [March 2] at the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court. The men are accused of having murdered Maxim Gorky, best known of modern Russian writers, three years ago, and also of doing away with V. R. Menzhinsky, for eight years head of the G.P.U., and V. V. Kuzibishvili, former president of the State Planning Commission. Their objects, it is stated, were to provoke an attack on the Soviet Union and the separation from it in favor of foreign powers, of the Ukraine, White Russia, the central Asia republics, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and the maritime provinces of the Far East. The final object was the overthrow of the governmental organization of the Soviet Union, and the restoration of capitalism and the power of the bourgeoisie. It is expected that foreign newspaper correspondents will be admitted to the trial.

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Republicans Spar On Familiar Issues In Southern Debate

By David E. Rosenbaum
ATLANTA — The Republican presidential candidates disagreed on trade and budget policy but broke little new ground in their last debate before the Southern primaries and caucuses begin this week-end.

On an issue especially important in South Carolina, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas and Pat Robertson, the former religious broadcaster, argued Sunday for stiff limits on textile imports.

Vandals at Miami Synagogue
MIAMI — Vandals smashed 30 windows and painted swastikas on a synagogue and school building on Sunday.



Democratic presidential candidates — from left: Gary Hart, Albert Gore, Paul Simon and Jesse L. Jackson — debating in Houston.

In Surprise, Jackson Runs 2d in Maine Caucuses

PORTLAND, Maine — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson ran a surprisingly strong second to Governor Michael S. Dukakis in the Maine Democratic presidential caucuses, while Vice President George Bush apparently won all 22 of the state's national convention delegates in the Republican caucuses.

With 76 percent of the cities and towns reporting, Mr. Dukakis had won 43 percent of the available delegates to the state convention and Mr. Jackson 27 percent.

Another 20 percent were officially neutral. The remainder were divided among four other candidates.

Gore Shifts Pitch to Blue-Collar Whites

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
ATLANTA — Senator Albert Gore Jr., acknowledging that his presidential campaign has lacked a clear focus, has begun a major effort to redefine his quest for the presidency as a battle for "average working men and women."

The appeal reflects the new dynamics of the Southern primaries of March 8, which has been dubbed "Super Tuesday" because those will be the largest group of contests in the 1988 campaign.

The commercials present a tougher Al Gore, described by Mr. Strother as "gritty" and "very populist."

Riots Erupt In Senegal After Report On Election

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DAKAR, Senegal — President Abdou Diouf declared a state of emergency in the capital region Monday after riots broke out following reports that Mr. Diouf was winning a new five-year term with 77 percent of the vote.

A broadcast on national radio said that the declaration was "in response to grave troubles this morning" and that public meetings were banned and would be broken up.

Riot policemen fought running battles with students in the northern part of the capital, and students throwing stones destroyed several buses, witnesses said.

Ex-General Runs For U.S. Senate

TINTON FALLS, New Jersey — Peter M. Dawkins, the former West Point football star who abruptly quit as a U.S. Army brigadier general in 1983 for a job on Wall Street, announced his candidacy Monday for New Jersey's Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate.

If he wins the party primary on June 7, as expected, Mr. Dawkins would face the Democratic incumbent, Frank R. Lautenberg, who will be seeking a second term.

Ethnic Clashes in Another Soviet City

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Panama Opposition Fails to Get Support For General Strike

PANAMA CITY — A general strike called by Panamanian opposition leaders to demand the resignation of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the country's military leader, failed Monday to gain widespread support.

The opposition National Civic Crusade coalition had called for an indefinite strike to force General Noriega to step down following the removal Friday of Eric Arturo Delvalle as president. Mr. Delvalle has been in hiding since Saturday.

On Monday, the police briefly detained Aurelio Barria, a leader of the Civic Crusade and head of the Chamber of Commerce.

Meanwhile, Manuel Solis Palma, who replaced Mr. Delvalle, lashed out at the United States, saying propaganda from Washington had led other nations to refrain from recognizing his government.

The Reagan administration has said it considers Mr. Delvalle to be the legitimate head of state and is studying nonmilitary ways of putting pressure on Panama to restore him to office.

Mr. Solis Palma, who had been education minister, was appointed president by the legislature, which removed Mr. Delvalle hours after he had dismissed General Noriega.

"We represent the constitutional order," Mr. Solis Palma said, "and this situation is not understood because of the huge propaganda by the United States."

He said at least 60 percent of Panamanians were working Monday as usual despite opposition claims that the country would be paralyzed by the strike.

Banks in Panama City functioned normally but several shops in the financial district, an opposition stronghold, were closed. Some businesses, such as car rental companies, provided partial service.

Public transport ran normally and there was no unusual police presence in the streets.

The University of Panama suspended classes in a statement expressing "grave concern for the national crisis."

An opposition leader, Roberto Brenes, said it was difficult to rally support for the strike because opposition media had been shut down since Friday.

"We shouldn't hope for too much," he said, "we know that it's not going to topple Noriega."

Limited U.S. Sanctions

Elaune Sciolino of *The New York Times* reported from Washington: President Ronald Reagan will not impose the maximum economic sanctions against Panama when he declares Tuesday that it and a number of other countries have failed to take adequate steps to control drug trafficking, according to senior administration officials.

Under a 1986 anti-drug law, Mr. Reagan is required to certify by March 1 whether countries where major drug trafficking occurs are "fully cooperating" in combating drug trafficking.

Mr. Reagan signed the order over the weekend to "decertify" Panama and several other countries for failing to take adequate steps to control drug trafficking, the officials said Sunday, but will not use his discretionary powers under the law to impose the maximum penalties.

Under the law, the United States must vote against all new loans to decertified countries by international development banks such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and, in the case of Panama, to keep in place economic and military sanctions imposed last year.

But the law also gives the president discretionary power to impose a number of other sanctions. These include the barring of flights between the United States and Panama, the loss of preferential tariff treatment, and a 30 percent tax on all imports from Panama.

Some administration officials said they hoped to persuade the White House that Mr. Reagan must impose the full weight of sanctions under the law to send a clear signal of disapproval to General Noriega, who was indicted by federal grand juries in Florida on drug-trafficking and other charges in early February.

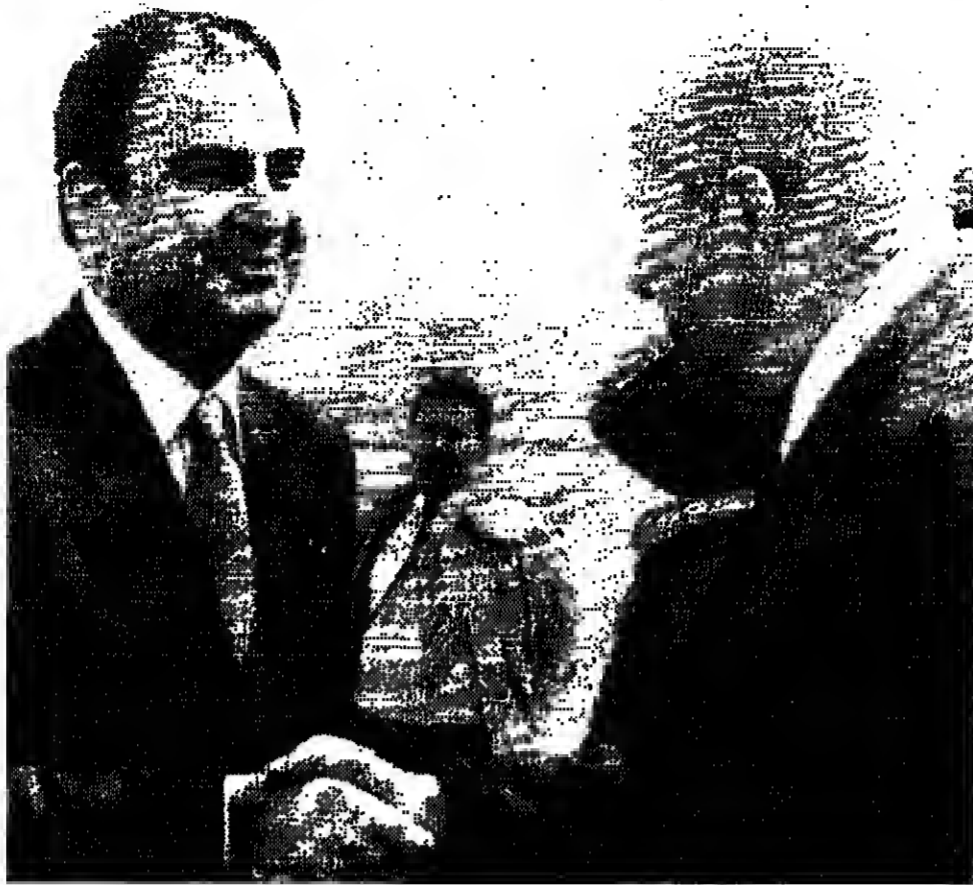
The decision to decertify Panama was made before Mr. Delvalle was deposed, U.S. officials said.

It was not immediately clear why Mr. Reagan decided not to use all the mechanisms. Some officials speculated that the administration wanted to retain the threat of sanction to place further pressure on General Noriega.

Dole Urges Trade Ban

Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, called Monday for a trade embargo against Panama unless General Noriega agreed to step down within 30 days, Reuters reported from Washington.

"The United States has had enough of Noriega," Mr. Dole, the Senate minority leader, said in a statement. "And we must have nothing to do with any phony civilian, Noriega-puppet government."



George P. Shultz, right, being greeted Monday in Amman by Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri.

JORDAN: Amman Shifts on PLO

(Continued from Page 1)

known to have been killed by Israeli gunfire or beatings to at least 75. "Look, these are things that are done in different parts of the world, in places where confrontations of this kind are taking place," Mr. Sharmir said Monday.

Mr. Sharmir said Monday calls to limit news coverage of the Palestinian protests, now in their 11th week. "The question is one of usefulness and feasibility."

Soldiers opened fire on stone-throwing protesters in the West Bank village of Buria, near Nablus, killing a youth identified as Yasser Eid, 18. A journalist on the scene said an officer used a rifle with a telescopic sight to fire into the crowd.

A second Palestinian, Ahmad Betawi, 30, died in a Tel Aviv hospital of wounds he received in clashes in Jenin on Thursday.

Israel has come under renewed international criticism for its handling of the riots after television videotape, shot by a CBS crew on Thursday, showed four soldiers methodically beating with fists and kicking two handcuffed Palestinians.

"Nations that didn't open their mouths when we were brought to the slaughter are now going crazy at the sight of rioters getting their punishment," Mr. Sharmir said Monday.

The four soldiers who were arrested after the CBS tape was shown and their supervising officer were released Monday, pending the results of the army's internal investigation.

Syrians Disappointed

Youssef M. Ibrahim of *The New York Times* reported Monday from Damascus:

Syria expressed disappointment with Mr. Shultz's mediation effort, charging that American peace efforts in the Middle East are a "fig leaf" to keep the Palestinians "under Israeli hegemony."

The Syrian foreign minister, Farouk al-Shara, said the first high-level contacts between Syria and the United States in five years have done little to improve relations between the two countries because U.S. policy remains "tightly attached to Israeli policy," he said.

The Syrian official did not go so far as to say Syria rejects Mr. Shultz's plan, and he agreed that his country wants to leave more room for further contacts with the United States.

Mr. Shultz held a two-hour meeting with Mr. al-Shara on Saturday, followed by a meeting with President Hafez al-Assad.

Unrest Hurts Israeli Sales To Denmark

COPENHAGEN — Denmark's biggest grocery chain has decided to stop importing fruit and vegetables from Israel because of violence in the occupied territories, a spokeswoman for the importing arm of the company said on Monday.

"We've had problems with deliveries ever since the troubles down there began, and sales of Israeli goods in our stores have dropped 30 percent," said Lis Norup, a spokeswoman for Irma AS groceries. The company is a subsidiary of the nationwide foodstuffs cooperative Brugsens.

"Danish simply don't want to buy Israeli goods under present circumstances," Ms. Norup said.

Irma imports 40-million-kroner (\$6.25-million) worth of fruit and vegetables from Israel annually.

KIBBUTZ: Doubts Over Sons

(Continued from Page 1)

of values among young people," Mr. Bar said. "Now we cannot say how they will act in the situations they are placed in."

The comment reflected a wider concern about the impact of duty in the occupied territories among Israeli soldiers.

In casting around for an explanation, Mr. Bar seemed to suggest that the nature of the conflict was in part to blame, because it differed so sharply from those of the past.

In 1948, he said, the kibbutz had held off Israeli troops. After the 1967 war, when Israel captured the West Bank, Gaza and other territories, came the war of attrition waged across the Jordanian border.

"For three years, the children slept in the shelters here," Mr. Bar said. "Saguy was one of them."

Those wars, some Israelis say, were not so confused in style and conduct as the current conflict in the occupied territories. "I don't want my son to do this job," the sergeant's father, Yossi, said. "These are boys who have no spine of policy to back them up."

Television, too, has been widely blamed. In the kibbutz, for instance, many say that the soldiers beat the captives only after a five-hour battle during which Sergeant Harpaz's unit was stoned.

"A half-minute before" the beatings started, the sergeant's father told an Israeli newspaper, "he got a rock in the head and he blacked out. Did they see that in the United States?"

The Israeli cameraman who filmed the incident, Moshe Alper, lives in the next kibbutz north, Afikim. Both places lie just south of the Sea of Galilee.

"Nobody justifies the soldiers," said Shimon Weiss, a reporter for the newspaper Davar, "but some say Moshe shouldn't have filmed it. They say he's betrayed us by filming it for foreigners and damaging Israel."

The cameraman is also reported to have received death threats from rightists. Another soldier from a different kibbutz, who asked not to be named, had a different outlook. "It had to be shown so that it can be stopped," he said.

Experts Rebut Reagan Claim Of 'Success' in War on Drugs

By Judith Havemann
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The war on drugs, President Ronald Reagan has proclaimed, "is an untold American success story," and the use of illegal drugs, according to Mr. Reagan, "has already gone out of style in the United States."

But as the White House Conference for a Drug Free America convened here Monday, critics of the Reagan administration's efforts to fight drug abuse said there was a large element of wishful thinking in Mr. Reagan's pronouncement.

On the two major fronts where the drug war has been waged, cutting supply and reducing demand, experts say they see something less than victory. They see slight signs of progress — at least among the middle class — on the demand side, but virtually none on supply.

"I don't think we've turned the corner on keeping illegal drugs out of the country," said Lois Haight Herrington, the chairman of the White House conference, "but we've stopped losing the battle for the American mind."

Mr. Reagan declared a national crusade against illegal drugs in October 1986. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act that he signed then provided \$1.7 billion in additional funds to improve drug enforcement, treatment and education programs. Administration officials have pointed to improvements, including the hiring of thousands of new federal agents and increases in arrests and drug seizures.

Critics, however, say that White House attention to the drug issue has waned.

"If we didn't have Nancy Reagan we wouldn't have anything," combating drugs during the Reagan administration, according to the Office of Management and Budget, the \$16.5 billion expended in the effort to cut the supply is said to have had little effect on the current drug of choice, cocaine.

said Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York, the chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, in a reference to Mrs. Reagan's personal campaign against narcotics use.

"Advances in stopping drugs — we haven't made any," Mr. Rangel said.

Reagan Called Wimp by Koch

NEW YORK — The murder of a young policeman led Mayor Edward I. Koch to say Monday that President Ronald Reagan was behaving like a "wimp" and demand the cut-off of aid to countries involved in the drug trade. He cited Mexico, Panama, the Bahamas, Haiti, Paraguay and Colombia.

The policeman, Edward Byrne, 22, was shot Friday as he sat in a police car outside the home of an immigrant who had complained to the police of drug dealing.

Mr. Koch said that the killing showed Mr. Reagan's war on drugs was a fraud. "The president is not acting as commander in chief," he said. "If anything, he is acting as a wimp."

He said that more than half of the coast guard anti-drug fleet is currently sitting idle at the dock, and that \$60 million was needed to increase drug patrols. "That money is tied up in the battle over spending priorities between the White House and Congress," he said.

Admiral Yost said that eight new planes that the coast guard was to receive under the terms of the 1986 legislation had not arrived.

A joint command, control, communications and intelligence center being built on coast guard land with Customs Service money will not be ready for another six months.

Of the \$21.54 billion spent on Use is up, inventories are high, prices are down, and the cocaine sold on the street has never been purer, according to the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee Report and other sources.

"There is greater awareness of the drug problem, and that is good," said Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, a leader of the effort to keep drugs out of the country, "but the interdiction program is only beginning to pay off."

Efforts to eradicate cocaine at the source, it is universally agreed, have failed. U.S. agencies, aided by the military, have been unable to eliminate cocaine smuggling on sea or land. State and local law enforcement officials are swamped.

"We're not winning the war on cocaine," said Admiral Paul A. Yost, the commander of the U.S. Coast Guard.

On the drug supply side, the problem, according to Admiral Yost, is that not enough resources have been committed to success.

Pakistan Sets Stance For Talks

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — In a flurry of national consultations, the government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq is developing Pakistan's negotiating posture for the Geneva talks it hopes will lead to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

On Saturday, the cabinet met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo to discuss Afghanistan. Sunday morning, the prime minister and Zain Noorani, the minister of state for foreign affairs and the head of the negotiating team, briefed the National Assembly and the Senate in closed sessions.

Sunday afternoon, the chambers met separately. Sunday evening, they held an exceptional joint, closed session to set forth their views on the talks this week in Geneva with the Afghan government.

What may be the final round of the "proximity talks" that began in 1982 is to open Wednesday. As in the past, the United Nations mediator, Diego Cordovez, will confer separately with the Pakistani and Afghan delegations. Senior U.S. and Soviet diplomats are to remain out of sight but on call. Foreign Minister Abdul Walidi is expected to head the Afghan negotiators.

A foreign diplomat said that even after a visit last week by Michael H. Armacost, the U.S. under-secretary of state for political affairs, it was evident that General Zia had not yet decided whether to sign the agreement to which the Soviet Union has linked a decision to withdraw its troops. Mr. Armacost reported to the Pakistani leaders on Secretary of State George P. Shultz's meeting in Moscow last week with Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

Mr. Gorbachev announced Feb. 8 that Moscow would begin the troop withdrawal, to be spread over 10 months, on May 15, if Pakistan and Afghanistan reached an accord by March 15. The issue for Pakistan is whether to sign the proposed accord in the absence of an agreement on the Afghan transition government that would supervise their application.

Islamabad fears that if no such government exists, the withdrawal of 115,000 to 120,000 Soviet troops would be followed by civil war. In that case, it is unlikely that the three million Afghan refugees would leave their 360 camps in Pakistan for their own country.

The four parts of the proposed agreement cover noninterference by the signers in each other's countries, the return of the refugees, the timetable for troop withdrawal and a guarantee of noninterference to be signed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Women Abused in Jails In India, Study Shows

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — An official study of women in Indian prisons says many of them are beaten, sexually molested or otherwise mistreated in custody.

It said most women prisoners live in overcrowded, unsanitary conditions and often rear their children in prison. The report said the difficulties of women prisoners are "an extension of the general indifference that Indian society shows to the woman."

More than 17 percent of all unconvicted women prisoners in India are mentally unstable and have been placed in jail despite a lack of mental health care, according to the report, which was submitted recently to the government by the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners. The report attributes the practice to official callousness.

"It paints a very grim picture," said Margaret Alva, minister of state for human resources in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government. Ms. Alva, who commissioned the report, said she had found that many women prisoners were "ignorant of their rights, and unaware that they could get help."

Ms. Alva, a prominent spokeswoman for women's rights in India, said the stigma of a jail term sometimes ruined a woman's life because her family would refuse to welcome her back after release.

Separate prisons are available only for a quarter of the total population of women in jail. The others are housed in segregated wings of prisons for men.

During one visit, the chairman of the committee, V.K. Krishna Rao, noted that 15 women in one cell "had no access to any of the amenities — clothing, work education or even medical examination."

"There were no beds, bed sheets or pillows, just a cane mat," he added. "Human rights cannot survive in such jails."

The committee writes of "beating and specified tortures like hitting with bamboo sticks, straps etc."

MARCOS: Exile May Be Ending

(Continued from Page 1)

allegations he illegally amassed \$10 billion during his 20-year rule.

Mrs. Aquino's uncle, Mr. Sumulong, said Mr. Marcos's health is failing and he wants to return and "make attempts to redeem his tarnished reputation."

Mr. Marcos, in a telephone interview urged his followers last Thursday to support the government. Officials said the statement issued on the second anniversary of his departure, indicated that Mr. Marcos is willing to comply with the conditions set by the Aquino government.

(UPI, AP)

Rebel Amnesty Expires

Mrs. Aquino's amnesty for Communist and Muslim rebels expired on Monday and a presidential official said there were no plans to extend the offer. The Associated Press reported from Manila.

Kenya Chief Starts 3d Term

NAIROBI — President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya began a third five-year term Monday after being nominated unopposed by the country's only political party at a ceremony Saturday.

In his absence, former aides in the military and political supporters have several times tried to oust Mrs. Aquino. Mr. Marcos also is facing charges in connection with



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An Invasion by Locusts Threatens North Africa

ROME — Northern Africa and the Sahel are threatened with an invasion by migratory locusts that have infested nearly a million hectares (2.47 million acres) in northern Mauritania, UN officials said Monday.

Officials of the Food and Agriculture Organization said that urgent treatment of 300,000 hectares in Mauritania was needed before March 15 to head off destruction of crops and grazing lands.

ARRESTS: Police Stop Tutu and Other Protesters

(Continued from Page 1)

government as "the usual bunch of rabble rousers."

The arrests came shortly after Archbishop Tutu and Mr. Boesak, addressing a protest service in St. George's Cathedral in central Cape Town, vowed to intensify church opposition to the government even if it meant imprisonment.

Mr. Boesak said Sunday in a service that the church would take a more activist role following the crackdown.

"Let us no longer pussyfoot around this issue," he said. "This is an illegitimate government that deserves no authority and does not have it."

He added that the government "deserves no obedience and must not get it."

In July, the South African Council of Churches adopted a controversial report recognizing the use of force by liberation movements "as a means to end oppression."

Witnesses to the arrests Monday said that when the first group of church leaders and their supporters were barred by the police from entering Parliament Street, they knelt on the pavement and sang hymns. After warning the group that it could not demonstrate in the vicinity of Parliament, the police forced the protesters into vehicles and took them to a police station.

The second group, led by the Reverend Sydney Luckett, director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, later marched to a line of police vehicles parked near the cathedral and demanded to see their leaders.

After the protesters sat down in the street, they were sprayed with water cannon and loaded into police vehicles. Several reporters and photographers also were detained.

Before the protest march, Archbishop Tutu told several hundred people in St. George's Cathedral. "We have gathered here as an act of witness and an act of protest against what the South African government did last week."

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Beauty Queen Coach

By Lisa Belkin
New York Times Service
EL PASO, Texas — In a brownstone office in the center of this city stand three cardboard women in evening gowns.
The life-sized cut-outs of Laura Martinez-Herring, Christy Fichtner and Michelle Royer in the offices of Guyrex Associates are symbols of a dynasty. Guyrex, owned by Richard Guy, 49 years old, and Rex Holt, 47, is in the business of coaching beauty contestants. For each of the past three years, Miss Texas — a "Guyrex girl" — has become Miss USA.



Richard Guy

'The pageant is a job interview and the judges are looking for the person who can do the best job.'

— Richard Guy



Honchar, president of Miss Universe Inc. "Ours is a newer approach." Indeed, Miss Universe Inc. reportedly nets more than \$1 million just from the broadcast of the Miss USA pageant. "We do not give scholarships. We give cash," Honchar said. "We are a for-profit organization." Behind this for-profit operation are state-level franchises like Guyrex — small businesses whose job is to find the contestants. Guyrex will be trying to win the Miss USA title again this week, this time with Courtney Gibbs of Fort Worth. "It's like any other business wants to say we're the No. 1 beer, we're the No. 1 car. Well we're the No. 1 beauty pageant organization," Guy said.

The two men of Guyrex say it is their philosophy. "The pageant is a job interview, and the judges are looking for the person who can do the best job. We train the girl so she's ready for the job," Guy said. "We try to work with the girls, so they don't fall into what John Q. Public thinks of as a beauty queen," said Holt. "We don't want a chirpy voice and a plastic smile." (On the other hand, in defending the use of the word "girls" to describe women in their 20s, Guy said that "this is not a woman's thing; a woman couldn't put up with this.") Guy and Holt, both former Arthur Murray dance instructors, formed Guyrex 24 years ago, when they were designing parade floats for El Paso's Thanksgiving Day Sun Bowl parade. In 1971, they took over the Miss Texas franchise of the Miss America contest, but were dismissed four years later over what Holt described as "creative differences." Guyrex got the job of Texas director for the Miss USA pageant

that same year, to replace the previous director — who created a scandal by collecting entry fees and failing to hold a pageant, according to Guy. The company has since added five other pageants to its roster. The two men share a Spanish-style home and work in two buildings next door that are papered with photos of contestants wearing bathing suits, evening gowns and Spandex cowboy outfits. "The beauty pageant business is not the way to get rich," said Holt. "You have to expect to lose money for the first couple of years."

Imposing 'Katya Kabanova'

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

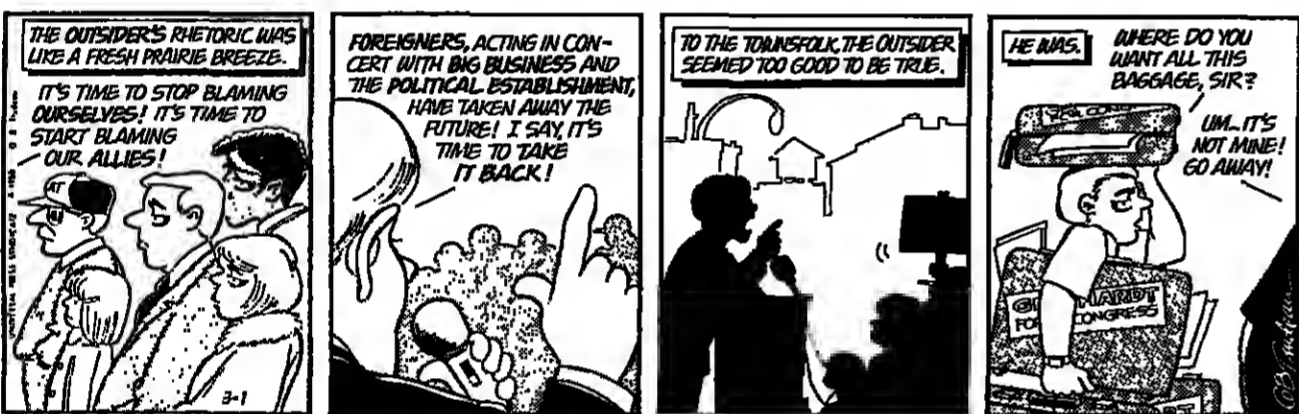
PARIS — Even with three theaters bidding for the same audience, opera still seems to fill the Paris houses: the Opéra launching its festival of the music of Leoš Janáček with an imposing "Katya Kabanova," the Théâtre Musical de Paris/Châtelet pursuing its season of German Romanticism with a concert of Weber's "Oberon," and the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées staging Gluck's "Orphée" as a vehicle for Marilyn Horne.



Leonie Rysanek, Dimitar Petkov in "Katya Kabanova."

of German Romantic opera and little enough known in France, although a delightful production of "Oberon" a couple of seasons ago in Lyon lifted the veil a bit. This work, a mixture of fairy tale, English pantomime, Singspiel and chanson de geste, has some of the best known music of any unknown opera, thanks to its overture and the soprano's great aria, a concert favorite of dramatic sopranos. The concert performance here... with the extensive spoken dialogue edited down to a synopsis for French narrator (Sami Frey), and the cast singing German rather than the English of the original London production — was an eminently worthy one under John Nelson's vigorous direction (with Radio France's Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique), Françoise Pollet, a French soprano who has made her career largely in Germany, was a Rezia undaunted by the terrors of "Ocean, du Ungeheuer," which she delivered with impressive lyricism and strength. David Wilson Johnson as Sherramin had great fun with the roudies in his duet with Fatima (Hanna Schauer), and others in the finest were Michael Mays (Huron), Ryland Davies (Oberon) and Claudine Hovasse (Puck). At the Champs-Élysées, Marilyn Horne sailed majestically through "Orphée et Eurydice," in Berlioz's rewriting (with a hand from the young Saint-Saëns) for the celebrated mezzo soprano Pauline Viardot in 1859. Aside from some first-act uncertainties with intonation, Horne deployed her rich voice with authority and made a fine coloratura display of the anachronistic bravura air that Gluck added to the score for the original Paris production. The production, however, was kitsch in action. Gérard Vergez, the director, and Françoise Dume, the designer, had the basic idea of a sacred tree whose split trunk and tentacle-like roots formed the entrance to and decor of the lower depths. Not an unuseful idea, but the lurid colors and static staging undermined everything, and Andrew Degro's choreography could have been an Isadora Duncan sendup. Ruth Ann Swenson was the fresh-voiced Eurydice, Sophie Marin-Degor the pert Amour aloft in an astroble, and Charles Mackerras the stolid conductor in the pit with the Ensemble Orchestral de Paris. Almost the most exciting moment at Tuesday's performance came at the end, when Horne silenced the audience with an imperious gesture, then silenced a lusty balcony boomer with a stentorian defense of her own performance.

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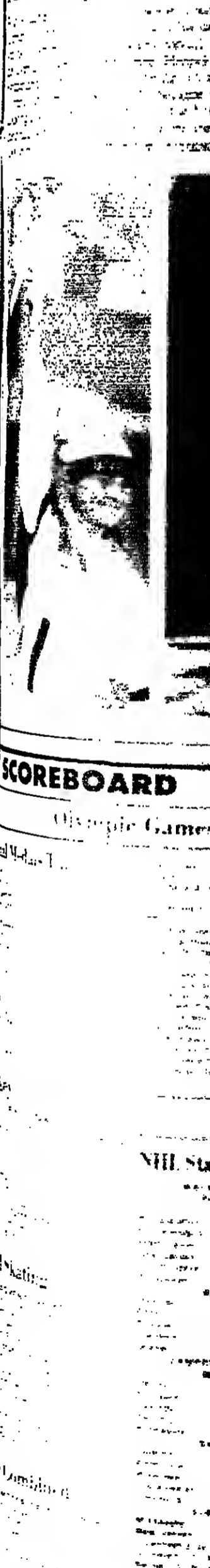
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Final-Day Heroics



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SPORTS

Memorable Olympics' Flame Extinguished

By Michael Janofsky

CALGARY, Alberta — The flame lit 15 days earlier by a 12-year-old Calgary girl was extinguished Sunday night by a 32-year-old city engineer who turned off the gas and thus ended the longest Olympic Winter Games ever staged.

That simple act also highlighted the 90-minute closing ceremony in McMahon Stadium, where 60,000 spectators with hand-held torches said thank you and goodbye to the athletes. The ceremony included an ice show with Dorothy Hamill of the United States, Toller Cranston of Canada and other former Olympic champions, and the passing of an Olympic flag from the mayor of Calgary to the mayor of Albertville, France, the site of the 1992 Winter Games.

In most respects, the Games were considered a resounding success, with records and benefits all around. Never had so many countries, 57, nor so many athletes, nearly 1,900, participated in the Winter Olympics.

The organizing committee produced a surplus of more than \$20 million to benefit various Canadian sports programs. The venues have been dedicated to local authorities to operate for recreational use. A record number of tickets, 1.5 million, were sold, and hundreds of thousands of people attended without charge the medal ceremonies in Olympic Plaza downtown each night.

The competitive landscape was enriched with both new and familiar heroes, including Alberto Tomba of Italy, who won two gold medals in Alpine skiing; Katarina Witt of East Germany, the first female skater to repeat as Olympic champion in more than 50 years; Matti Nykanen of Finland, who won gold medals in the three ski-jumping events he entered; and Yvonne van Gennip of the Netherlands, who won three gold medals in speed skating.

The Soviet Union extended its lead in Winter Games medals, winning 29 for a total of 195 since the first Winter Olympics in 1908. East Germany won the second-highest total here, 25, and moved into fourth place on the all-time list with 110, trailing only the Soviet Union, Norway (168) and the United States (123).

The Soviet team won the most golds, 11, dominating cross-country skiing and winning the hockey tournament. Their most successful athlete was Tamara Tikhonova, who won two golds and a silver in cross-country skiing.

For all those riches, the Calgary Games will also be remembered for oddballs, crazy weather patterns, the disappointing performance by the Americans — even the president of the International Olympic Committee criticized the hockey team — and complaints that the Games ran too long.

To those for whom the Olympic spirit is not necessarily embodied in medals, there was Eddie the Eagle, the oar-sighted British ski jumper who finished 58th out of 58 competitors in the 70-meter jump and pronounced it "the greatest day of my life." The next day, a poster appeared in town, bearing his likeness, with the words, "The Eagle Has Landed."

He almost didn't. Never mind his eyesight; Michael (Ed-die) Edwards of Cheltenham, England, is so inexperienced as a jumper that officials of the international ski federation considered grounding him.

Other athletes had equally little experience but no less heart, and, alas, no more success. They included bobsledders from Jamaica, who were unharmed when their sled overturned Sunday, a huge racer for the Philippines who finished 35th in a field of 36, and a prince from Monaco whose bobsled finished 25th of 41 in the two-man race.

More than 130 American athletes came here with high expectations. But by the end, they had the fewest medals, six, of any U.S. team since 1936; the fewest gold, two, since 1968. This time, all the medals came in skating events; golds to Brian Boitano in the men's figure skating and Bonnie Blair in the 500-meter speed-skating event; a silver to Eric Flaim in the men's 1,500-meter race; bronzes to Debi Thomas in women's figure skating, Jill Watson and Peter Oppgaard in pairs figure skating and Blair in the 1,000-meter race.

Pam Fletcher seemed to symbolize the plight of the ski team. Shortly before the scheduled start of the women's downhill, she collided with a volunteer and suffered a broken leg; the race was postponed soon after the accident because of high winds. Edith Thys had the highest finish of any U.S. skier, ninth in the super giant slalom. Tiger Shaw was the leading man, 12th in the giant slalom.

Fletcher was philosophical about it. "You can't have everything," she said. "If you did, where would you put it?" Weather was a story from the start. Calgary, which is situated 150 miles (241 kilometers) north of Montana and 60 miles east of the ski sites in the Rockies, is susceptible to sudden changes in temperatures caused by warm, dry winds called chinooks.

Sometimes the winds stayed cold. And they were strong enough at times to delay 12 events, although organizers managed to get everything in by Sunday night's closing ceremony.

Canada Olympic Park, the site of the ski-jumping, bobsled and luge competition, about 15 minutes from downtown, was most vulnerable to windy conditions. In fact, officials of the IOC are talking about more stringent siting requirements for host cities. Last week, a bobsled race had to be rescheduled because dirt and sand blew onto the refrigerated track. Winds also prevented more than 100 hot-air balloons from flying over McMahon Stadium during the opening ceremony.

The weekend before the Games began, temperatures dropped below zero and stayed there for more than a week. Snow fell several times during the cold snap, once adding 16 inches (41 centimeters) at the mountain venues.

Then the chinooks arrived and continued virtually throughout the second week of competition. By the middle of last week, all but the mountain areas were back to their usual mid-winter brown.

For the U.S. team, leading disappointments included Josh Thompson, a silver medal winner in the 1987 biathlon world championships who finished in 27th place here in the 10-kilometer competition and 25th in the 20 kilometers; Nick Thomey, a former world-record holder at 500 meters in speed skating who finished 8th at 500 meters and 18th at 1,000; Dan Jansen, a potential medal winner at both of those distances who fell in each event; and Thomas, the national champion, finishing third behind Witt and Elizabeth Manley of Canada.

The U.S. hockey team failed to advance to the medal round for the second consecutive Olympics, prompting Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, to say, "It is a pity the Americans are so weak."

According to an IOC official, who asked that his name not be used, Samaranch was upset because he felt the absence of the Americans from the round would hurt television ratings. Samaranch also had a word of advice for those who felt the Games were too long. "Let them leave," he said.

For its riches, the Calgary Games will also be remembered for oddballs, crazy weather patterns, the disappointing performance by the Americans and complaints that the Games ran too long.

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Gay Hudson/Opera-United Press International

Final-Day Heroics

With Vyacheslav Fetisov, his Soviet counterpart, looking on in mild amusement, Captain Timo Blomqvist simply couldn't contain his delight after Finland defeated the USSR, 2-1, Sunday to win its first-ever Olympic hockey medal. The Soviets had already clinched the gold; Finland took the silver and Sweden the bronze. Hippolyt Kempf, below right, won the Nordic combined to give Switzerland its second gold of the day (it also won the four-man bobsled), while Dutch speedskater Yvonne van Gennip, below left, became the only individual triple gold medalist of the Games by clocking a world-record 7:14.13 in the 5,000 meters. Goaded by East German rivals who had said she could win gold medals only after they retired, van Gennip had already taken the 1,500 and 3,000 events, and a banner in the Olympic Oval summed things up: "Yvonne 3, East Germany 0."



Ken Linder/Opera-United Press International



Mike Duncan/AP

Almost the most exciting moment at Tuesday's performance at the end, when Herbie Hancock and the band performed "Rockit" with a stellar solo by saxophonist Branford Marsalis. The production, however, was a triumph in action. Gerard Verbeek, director, and Francoise Desrosiers, choreographer, had the basic idea: create a free-wheeling, jazz-like atmosphere to accompany the music. The result was a production that was both visually and musically stunning. The set design, by Gerard Verbeek, was a masterpiece of modern theater, with its use of light and shadow to create a sense of depth and movement. The costumes, by Francoise Desrosiers, were a blend of traditional and contemporary styles, reflecting the opera's themes of power, love, and betrayal. The music, by Philip Miller, was a brilliant fusion of jazz and classical, with Herbie Hancock and Branford Marsalis leading the ensemble in a series of improvisations that were both technically brilliant and emotionally powerful. The production was a triumph in every sense of the word, and it is a testament to the power of theater to create a world that is both new and timeless.

SCOREBOARD

Table with 3 columns: Country, Gold, Silver, Bronze. Lists medal counts for various countries including the Soviet Union, East Germany, and the United States.

Hockey

Table with 3 columns: Country, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Shows final standings for the Olympic hockey tournament.

Speed Skating

Table with 3 columns: Event, Name, Country, Time. Lists results for the 5000-meter women's speed skating event.

Nordic Combined

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Name, Country, Points. Lists results for the Nordic combined event.

U.S. College Results

Table with 3 columns: Event, Name, Country, Points. Lists results for various U.S. college sports events.

Hockey

Table with 3 columns: Country, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Shows final standings for the Olympic hockey tournament.

NHL Standings

Table with 3 columns: Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Shows standings for the National Hockey League.

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Table with 3 columns: Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Shows standings for the Campbell Conference.

Tennis

Table with 3 columns: Event, Name, Country, Points. Lists results for tennis matches.

Pistons Feeling Right at Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PONTIAC, Michigan — K.C. Jones and Chuck Daly, the opposing coaches, played down the importance of Sunday's game between the Boston Celtics and Detroit Pistons.

But the two teams will probably meet in the National Basketball Association playoffs, and both coaches are aware of distinct home-court advantages.

On Sunday, Daly's Pistons (35-18) won, 106-101, and moved to within one game of the Celtics in the loss column for the best record in the Eastern Conference.

The home team has won the last 15 meetings between Detroit and Boston, including last year's conference final, which the Celtics won in seven games.

"That's not important to me," said Jones. "It's your own my problem."

Said Daly: "The playoffs are so far down the road. That's April."

Still: The Pistons are 22-4 at home this season.

Over the past two years, including playoffs, the Pistons have beaten the Celtics eight straight times at the Silverdome by an average of almost 16 points.

Detroit has lost on its last 19 trips to Boston Garden; the last time they were there, Jan. 15, they absorbed their worst defeat of the season — 143-105.

The Pistons overcame a 26-point, first-half performance by Kevin McHale and a fourth-quarter spurt in which Larry Bird scored 12 points during a span of 2:49.

Adrian Dantley, playing sparingly in his second game back from an ankle injury that kept him out of 10 games, came off the bench to score 19 for Detroit, nine in the third quarter.

Dennis Rodman scored six of his 17 points down the stretch, including four during a 6-point run that gave Detroit a 100-97 lead with 4:07 to play.

Dennis Johnson's jumper with 3:13 left made it 100-99, but Isiah Thomas had the final 4 points in another 6-point spurt that gave the Pistons a 106-99 cushion with 1:13 to play.

"It was very tough," Rodman said. "It's body-to-body when we play Boston. The intensity on the floor is so high when we play them — you can never relax. It's exhilarating and draining all at once."

Daly felt it too. "We're learning more and more about how to play them," he said. "I guess you over learn quite enough, though." And, despite his disclaimer, he might have been thinking of the home-court edge when he said: "Nobody wants to play the seventh game of a series in Boston." (UPI, AP)

Beck Coasts to His First PGA Victory

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Chip Beck shot a 3-under-par 68 Sunday to win the Los Angeles Open golf tournament, the first victory of his PGA career. Seven times a runner-up but never a winner in his 10 years on the tour, Beck opened a comfortable lead with birdies on the last three holes of the front nine.

Beck began the day with a 14-under and holding a three-shot lead over Jay Haas, Ed Frieri and Steve Elkington. Haas finished 71-273; Mike Reid (a 69) and Frieri (70) were at 272. Elkington closed 72-274.

Mayotte Repeats as Pro Indoor Champ

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Tim Mayotte won his second straight U.S. Pro Indoor tournament here Sunday with a 4-6, 6-2, 6-3 victory over 16th-seeded John Fitzgerald of Australia.

Mayotte, seeded second in the \$50,000 event, broke Fitzgerald's service three times in the fourth set to win his 15th straight match and take home the \$123,800 first prize. Fitzgerald double-faulted on the third match point to end the 2-hour, 21-minute match.

After losing the first set, Mayotte took control of the rest three on his services and passing shots. He had nine aces and won five love games.

Quotable

Los Angeles infielder Steve Sax, on his immediate future: "I could play third. I could play second. I could be working the snack bar." (AP)

Transition

BASEBALL American League MILWAUKEE—Signed Mike Birkbeck, pitcher, and Chris O'Brien, catcher, to one-year contracts.

NEW YORK—Signed Roberto Kelly, outfielder, to a one-year contract. Agreed to terms with Jose Cruz, outfielder, on a one-year contract.

OAKLAND—Signed Walt Weiss, shortstop, to a one-year contract.

TORONTO—Signed John Cerutti, catcher, to a one-year contract.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PHILADELPHIA—Signed Matt Thompson, outfielder, and Marvin Freeman, pitcher, to one-year contracts.

BASKETBALL National Basketball Association CHICAGO—Traded Scottie Thurmond, guard, to Seattle for Sam Vincent, guard.

MILWAUKEE—Traded Cralo Hodges, guard, and Golden State's second-round draft pick in 1988 to Phoenix for Jay Humphries, guard.

LA CLIPPERS—Activated Regale Wilkerson, guard, from the injured list. Placed Lancaster Gordon, guard, on waivers. Signed Kenny Fields, forward, to a 10-day contract.

NEW JERSEY—Signed Ricky Williams, guard.

PHOENIX—Traded Larry Nance and Mike Sanders, forwards, and first-round draft choice in 1988 to Cleveland for Mark Wideman, guard, from the injured list. Placed Scottie Thurmond, guard, on waivers. Signed Scott Roth, forward.

ATLANTA—Signed Craig Jansky, center, to a multi-year contract.

NEW JERSEY—Recalled Murray Brown, walk-off defenseman, from Utica of the American Hockey League.

Golf

Top finishers and earnings in the Los Angeles Open, which ended Sunday on the 72nd hole, par-71 Riviera Country Club course: Chip Beck, \$123,800.

Mike Birkbeck, 68,000 70-69-68-67-71 273

Ed Frieri, 71, 273

Steve Elkington, 72, 274

John Reid, 70, 274

Tim Mayotte, 68, 272

John Fitzgerald, 69, 272

Chip Beck, 68, 272

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Geneva, March 1, 1988.

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK
Expected Rally
Optimism in France
Currency Rates
Interest Rates

مكتبة جامعة القاهرة

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Unexpected Rally Breeds Optimism in Frankfurt

By FERDINAND PROTZMAN
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Since early February, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange has been experiencing something that just a few months ago seemed unthinkable: a rally. Hopes are also rising. Market opinion, which a few weeks ago was unanimously negative, is now split on whether the gains are an indication of higher prices to come or just a flicker of brightness in an otherwise gloomy picture.

The return of optimism, however cautious, represents a change from the doomsday mood that followed the global stock collapse of Oct. 19. West German stocks fell an average 37 percent in value in 1987, leaving plenty of room to hope for a better future.

After a slow start in 1988, stock prices began to rise, largely on the dollar's recent stability against the Deutsche mark, analysts said. That came against a backdrop of surprisingly strong earnings reported by some of the nation's leading export industries, and a minor reappearance of foreign investors, who abandoned the market during and after the October collapse.

Those positive factors have pushed aside predictions of further declines or lingering stagnation that followed the October downturn. Some leading financial experts are viewing the market in an increasingly positive light.

"I have an optimistic attitude toward the stock market," said Walter Seipp, managing board chairman of Commerzbank AG, West Germany's third-largest commercial bank. "There are data that point toward a trend. For one, I think the dollar's stabilization phase will continue against the yen and the Deutsche mark, and that there will be little turbulence on that front. Secondly, the corporate results for 1987 reported thus far have shown that West German industry's ability to adapt to shifting exchange rates was underestimated."

While some companies have suffered because of the mark's rise and the dollar's decline, Mr. Seipp said most were in good shape because "they used the developments of the past five years well."

M. R. SEIPP said share prices had the potential to recover by between 10 and 20 percent from today's levels by the end of the year. Other observers are more cautious, pointing to the slow pace of global and West German economic growth and uncertainty about the dollar's current stability.

Foreign investors have been particularly defensive since the market collapse. Their strategy has been either to get out of the German market or switch their mark holdings from stocks to bonds, analysts said.

"Most of the rally we've seen of late has come from domestic investors," said Mark Hawtin, who follows German stocks for Ark Securities in London.

Whether domestic investors have a hearty enough appetite for stocks to sustain a yearlong rally is also open to question.

"Institutional investors here have plenty of cash, as do the corporations," said a broker for a major West German bank. "But they aren't going to move quickly to buy stocks. First they will want solid evidence of what the economy is doing in the wake of the collapse."

The expected increase in domestic consumption has made consumer stocks a nearly unanimous pick among analysts, who also favor electrical utilities and technology stocks.

Vebs AG, one of the largest West German electricity producers, was mentioned by several analysts, who said the low dollar and crude oil prices had kept costs down and lifted profitability.

Among technology stocks, the computer maker Nixdorf AG and the telecommunications company Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG were recommended buys.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Feb 29
American dollar	1.96
British pound	1.55
French franc	16.55
German mark	1.36
Italian lira	1.36
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48
Spanish peseta	166.64
U.S. dollar	1.96
West German mark	1.36

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day
American dollar	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96
British pound	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
French franc	16.55	16.55	16.55	16.55	16.55	16.55
German mark	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian lira	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japanese yen	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64

Interest Rates

Interest Rates	Feb 29
1-month	4.0%
3-month	4.0%
6-month	4.0%
1-year	4.0%
2-year	4.0%
3-year	4.0%
5-year	4.0%
10-year	4.0%
30-year	4.0%

Key Money Rates	Feb 29
Discount rate	4.0%
Federal funds	4.0%
Prime rate	4.0%
3-month Treasury bill	4.0%
6-month Treasury bill	4.0%
9-month Treasury bill	4.0%
1-year Treasury bill	4.0%
2-year Treasury bill	4.0%
3-year Treasury bill	4.0%
5-year Treasury bill	4.0%
10-year Treasury bill	4.0%
30-year Treasury bill	4.0%

Asian Dollar Deposits	Feb 29
1-month	4.0%
3-month	4.0%
6-month	4.0%
1-year	4.0%
2-year	4.0%
3-year	4.0%
5-year	4.0%
10-year	4.0%
30-year	4.0%

U.S. Money Market Funds	Feb 29
1-month	4.0%
3-month	4.0%
6-month	4.0%
1-year	4.0%
2-year	4.0%
3-year	4.0%
5-year	4.0%
10-year	4.0%
30-year	4.0%

Gold	Feb 29
1-ounce	370.00
10-ounce	3700.00
100-ounce	37000.00
1-kilogram	37000.00
1-metric ton	3700000.00

Media General Targeted

Sugarman Offers \$61.50 a Share

The Associated Press
BEVERLY HILLS, California — Two companies controlled by the entrepreneur Burt Sugarman have proposed taking over Media General Inc., the newspaper and broadcast holding company, for about \$1.75 billion.

But the family of Media General's chairman, D. Tennant Bryan, which controls a majority of the company's voting stock, rebuffed the offer. "Our resolve is firm," a statement from the Bryans said. "Our interests in Media General are not for sale, for any price."

Mr. Sugarman, the chairman and chief executive of Barris Industries Inc. and Giant Group Ltd., unveiled his merger proposal in a letter to Mr. Bryan. He said he controlled 9.8 percent of Media General's 28.2 million shares of class A common stock and offered \$61.50 for each remaining share of the company's class A and class B stock.

That is a premium of more than 30 percent over the current stock price. Media General shares closed Monday on the American Stock Exchange at \$46.25, up \$2.375.

Giant's shares rose \$1.12 to \$23 on the New York Stock Exchange and Barris climbed 25 cents to \$9.37 in over-the-counter trading.

Mr. Sugarman said the price at which Media General stock has been trading "is far below even the most conservative public estimates of its realizable value."

Media General has only 559,168 class B shares outstanding, but those shares carry enough voting power to elect seven of the company's 10 directors. The Bryans own 71 percent of the class B stock.

"We are well aware that the Bryan family owns a majority of the class B shares," Mr. Sugarman said in his letter. "That holding, however, represents only 2 percent of Media General's total outstanding equity."

"From a fiduciary viewpoint, it would be unreasonable for you to deny other shareholders the unlocking of hundreds of millions of dollars of investment value that rightfully belongs to them."

In 1987, Media General earned \$42.9 million or \$1.50 a share, up from \$17.1 million or 60 cents a share, in 1986, but the 1986 results included a \$16.8 million writedown for obsolete assets. Revenue was \$715 million, up from \$634 million.

Giant is a cement maker with operations in South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Barris is the creator of such successful U.S. television game shows as "The Dating Game," "The Newlywed Game" and "The Gong Show."



Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d in his office, preparing for a meeting with the president.

Jim Baker's Task: Keep the Lid On

Treasury Chief Wants No Market Shocks Before Election

By Art Pine and Tom Redburn
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — James A. Baker 3d is sitting in his ornate office on the third floor of the Treasury building, contemplating his remaining months on the job. His computer terminal, usually alive with up-to-the-second developments in the financial markets, is turned off.

Now his mind is on the November election, and the change of administration in January 1989. The secretary of the Treasury has it all figured out: If a Republican wins the White House in November, the new president can use his first 100 days to cut a deal with a Democratic-controlled Congress on how to pare the federal deficit.

And if a Democrat wins? Whatever happens to the economy after Jan. 20 won't be on Mr. Baker's watch.

His mission now is to make sure that no economic shocks erupt to jolt the prospects for a Republican victory in November. Associates say it would not hurt to keep the political climate ripe for a bipartisan budget agreement if a Republican — particularly Mr. Baker's longtime friend, Vice President George Bush — were the winner.

That view of his task in the months ahead may tell more about Mr. Baker than any U.S. Treasury debt date. For while this particular Treasury chief has received generally high marks for his performance over the past three years, he is above all a master of the immediate political deal.

"Baker strictly relies on day-to-day tactics designed to reach short-term objectives," said Larry Kudlow, chief economist at the Wall Street investment firm of Bear, Stearns & Co. and a former Reagan administration budget official. "Sometimes it works and sometimes it backfires."

As some who are less than total admirers of his record have suggested, Mr. Baker's approach to his job sometimes resembles that of many modern corporate executives: focusing on the near-term rather than the long haul.

"Sure, Baker has been a lot more activist on the surface," a senior European economic official said. "But he doesn't have an underlying policy."

For all that, Mr. Baker is exuding confidence. See BAKER, Page 15

U.K. Monthly Trade Deficit Doubles

Reuters
LONDON — Britain's monthly current-account deficit more than doubled in January to a record \$905 million (\$1.6 billion) as the merchandise trade shortfall widened to \$1.51 billion, the government said Monday.

The British Treasury urged financial markets to treat the figures cautiously, in part because the data were affected by new customs procedures.

Share prices slipped on the London Stock Exchange after the trade figures were issued, but steadied in the afternoon to close slightly higher. The pound immediately fell half a cent but later firmed, ending higher against the dollar.

The January figures were much worse than predicted. Most analysts expected the current-account shortfall to be closer to the December deficit of £401 million.

The deficit in merchandise trade, which includes manufactured goods, food and oil, widened by 50 percent from a revised £1.01 billion shortfall in December. In January 1987, the deficit was £597 million.

The deficit was only partly offset by an estimated £600 million surplus in nonmerchandise items, including tourism and financial services.

Current account measures a country's trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers.

Exports fell 9.5 percent to £6.18 billion, while imports slipped 2 percent to £7.69 billion.

Economists blamed the trade imbalance on the pound's relative strength against other currencies, which makes British goods more expensive in foreign markets.

They said the figures also showed that a domestic boom in consumer demand had not slowed. They said this might prompt the government to raise interest rates to cool inflationary pressure.

Some economists say Britain's annual inflation rate might rise to 3 percent by the year's end.

The Treasury, in urging a cautious interpretation of the January figures, noted that exports to other European Community countries dropped by a hefty 18 percent. The EC was the only region covered by new customs procedures.

Mystery Suitor Casts Doubt on Campeau Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CINCINNATI — The possibility of a bidding war for Federated Department Stores Inc. arose Monday as the fifth-largest U.S. retailer announced that another party would make an offer to rival Campeau Corp.'s \$6.1 billion takeover bid.

Federated did not identify the new bidder, but said it had been the equivalent of 39 cents to \$1.75 on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Friendly talks between the two retail giants started Friday after Campeau agreed to boost its offer to \$6.8 a share, from \$6.1, for about 90 million shares on a fully diluted basis. But even as the talks began, Federated warned that there was no guarantee that its directors would agree to the merger.

Before that, Federated had rebuffed Campeau several times, and had directed its advisers to study alternatives to a takeover. Federated management later proposed a restructuring that would have involved the sale of all non-department store assets, or more than half its stores, a possible issue of preferred shares and repurchase of more than 50 percent of its common stock.

Toronto-based Campeau, which in 1986 acquired Allied Stores Corp. for \$3.5 billion, owns Jordan Marsh, Ann Taylor and Stern's, among others. It was attracted by Federated's major holdings, Bloomingdale's and I. Magnin.

So desperately did Mr. Campeau want Federated that he agreed last week to sell Allied's prized Brooks Brothers chain for \$770 million to Britain's Marks & Spencer PLC to pay for the takeover. The Brooks Brothers sale, however, depends upon the success of the deal with Federated.

A top retailing analyst, Monroe Greenstein of Bear, Stearns & Co., speculated that Campeau's management may have been preparing a leveraged buyout of the company, which they had fought desperately to keep independent after Campeau's first offer of \$47 a share.

"It certainly isn't a restructuring or recapitalization, so it has to be a buyout," Mr. Greenstein said.

Others speculated that the new suitor might be a major department store chain such as Dillard Department Stores Inc., R.H. Macy & Co. or May Department Stores, in concert with a developer, such as Melvin Simon or Alfred Taubman.

The news drove up Federated's stock by \$1.875 a share, to \$66.375, on the New York Stock Exchange. Its shares were trading at \$35.875 just before Campeau made its first bid.

Campeau common stock jumped 14 1/2 cents to \$47.50.

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U.S. Watches Closely as Hyundai Faces Dumping Charges in Canada

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service
TORONTO — When Hyundai Motor Corp. began exporting cars to Canada in 1984, its competitors showed few signs of concern.

The Canadian auto industry was recovering from its worst recession since the 1930s, and its executives had little to worry about as a South Korean company with less than 20 years in the business and no experience in selling cars in the competitive North American market.

Within two years, Hyundai Auto Canada Inc., operating from Markham, Ontario, had established itself as the most successful car importer in the country. Its 1985 sales totaled 70,072 cars, or 9.4 percent of the total market.

But that success has triggered accusations that Hyundai has been dumping cars in Canada, or selling them at prices below the cost of bringing them to market. Some analysts say the case could be a dry run for similar charges by Hyundai's competitors in the United States.

Hyundai's runaway success in Canada caused alarm bells to ring at the three American-owned manufacturers that have dominated the Canadian market: General Motors Corp. of Canada Ltd., Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. and Chrysler Canada Ltd.

To compete with Hyundai's Pony and Stellar models, and later with its front-wheel-drive Excel model, the three U.S. manufacturers hurried new small cars into production.

But Hyundai's prices, starting at \$4,750 for a bottom-of-the-line Pony, were hard to meet. Hyundai's market share in Canada fell, to 4.8 percent last year, but by then General Motors and Ford had filed a lawsuit contending that Hyundai had engaged in dumping.

Two weeks ago, Revenue Canada, a government agency, ruled that Hyundai had been guilty of underpricing its cars by an average of 26.3 percent.

In the second phase of the hearing, now under way in Ottawa, the Canadian Import Tribunal is considering a claim by GM and Ford that they experienced "material damage" from the dumping.

Its ruling, expected by March 23, will determine whether Hyundai must pay an anti-dumping duty on its cars equal to margins established in the Revenue Canada decision.

Despite differences in Canadian and U.S. anti-dumping laws, Canadian analysts say, a decision against Hyundai could encourage action against the South Korean company in the United States, where it has recorded impressive sales since entering the market in 1986.

It also could encourage similar accusations against some of the Japanese U.S.-Canadian market this year of 500,000 cars, rising to 600,000 or 700,000 by 1990.

advised that the proposal "appeared to be competitive" with Campeau's latest offer of \$68 a share. The announcement threw into turmoil what Campeau and analysts had expected would finally be a smooth and friendly takeover after a month of hostility between the two companies.

Federated said that its board, meeting Monday to consider Campeau's bid, would consider the competing offer as well.

"We were unaware of any other bidder," a Campeau spokesman said.

Earlier a spokeswoman had said that Robert Campeau, Campeau's chairman, expected to be supported by the board, and that negotiations had proceeded smoothly.

A top retailing analyst, Monroe Greenstein of Bear, Stearns & Co., speculated that Campeau's management may have been preparing a leveraged buyout of the company, which they had fought desperately to keep independent after Campeau's first offer of \$47 a share.

"It certainly isn't a restructuring or recapitalization, so it has to be a buyout," Mr. Greenstein said.

Others speculated that the new suitor might be a major department store chain such as Dillard Department Stores Inc., R.H. Macy & Co. or May Department Stores, in concert with a developer, such as Melvin Simon or Alfred Taubman.

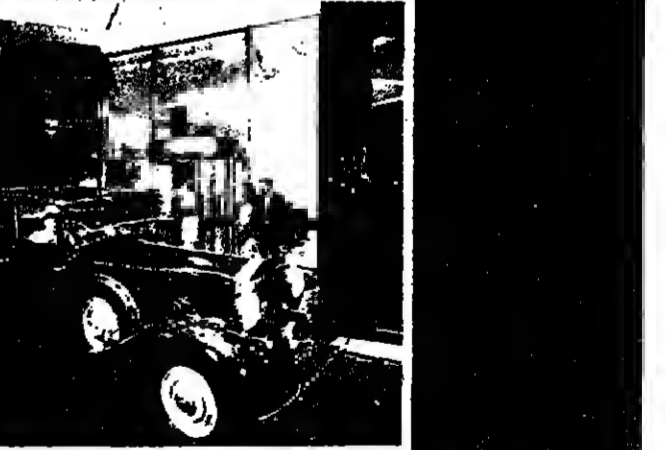
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Gold

Gold	Feb 29
1-ounce	370.00
10-ounce	3700.00
100-ounce	37000.00
1-kilogram	37000.00
1-metric ton	3700000.00

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns for NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE 4 p.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Close, Chg., Week, Year.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Close, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sales, %T1.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Close, Prev.

AMEX Stack Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Soars, Breaking Barrier

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher Monday in heavy trading as investors, cheered by signs that the economy remains healthy, took the Dow through a key psychological barrier.

United Press International
The government reported Friday that consumer prices rose a moderate 0.3 percent in January, in line with market forecasts. On Tuesday, the Bureau of Economic Analysis is scheduled to report on the month's leading economic indicators, also widely expected to be favorable.

Volume amounted to 236 million shares, up from 158 million Friday. Trading in high-yielding utility stocks accounted for a large part of overall market activity.

Broad-market indexes also gained. The NYSE composite index rose 2.76 to 150.46. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index jumped 5.36 to 267.82. The price of an average share added 60 cents.

Traders and analysts said a chief factor was a sense that the U.S. economy is advancing at a moderate but steady pace.

"The perception now is that inflation is not a problem," said Rodd Anderson, a vice presi-

dent in the equities trading department at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. "That creates a helpful atmosphere for stocks."

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Takover activity kept stock prices further support in the early going.

Public Service Enterprise Group, parent of Public Service Electric & Gas of Newark, New Jersey, was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 24 1/2 on volume of 40.1 million shares. That stock pays an annual dividend of about 8.1 percent.

Ohio Edison followed, off 1/4 to 19 1/4 with 16.7 million shares changing hands. It yields approximately 10.1 percent. Third and fourth on the actives list were Philadelphia Electric, which pays 11.2 percent, off 1/4 to 18 1/4, and Texas Utilities, paying 9.8 percent, up 1/4 to 29 1/4.

Federated Department Stores rose 1 1/4 to 66 1/4. It said its board was considering a second merger offer, raising the possibility that Campen's 568-a-share bid for the fifth-largest U.S. retailer could be derailed. General Electric, which rose 1 1/4 to 45 1/4, denied rumors its GE Credit unit was involved in the new bid.

Homestake Mining jumped 3/4 to 18. Mesa Limited Partnership said it offered \$20 a share for Homestake. Mesa rose 1/4 to 12 1/4.

Prices were higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

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Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Business Roundup', 'Ball', 'Federated Shines', and 'Generale'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Kohlberg Is Set to Buy Stop & Shop

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BOSTON — Stop & Shop Corp., the U.S. supermarket and department store chain, said Monday it had agreed to be acquired by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. for \$1.2 billion.

Fidelity Fund to Lay Off 800

The Associated Press
BOSTON — Fidelity Investments, the largest U.S. mutual fund firm, said Monday it was laying off about 800 workers or 10 percent of its work force, because of a slump in stock transactions and slower money management business since the stock market collapse.

Plessey, GEC Agree to Form Telecom Group

Reuters
LONDON — General Electric Co. and Plessey PLC, two of Britain's biggest electronics companies, said Monday they had agreed to form a new telecommunications group, to be called GEC Plessey Telecommunications.

Ball Accepts NYSE Censure in Hutton Case

By James Sternold
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — George L. Ball, the chairman of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., has agreed to be censured by the New York Stock Exchange for a supervisory failure during a check-overdrafting scheme when he was president of F.P. Hutton & Co., according to Wall Street professionals with knowledge of the settlement.

Thomas Lynch, who acted as Hutton's chief financial officer at the time and has since retired, will also be censured, the sources said. Norman Epstein, who had been a senior Hutton executive and is now a consultant, has resisted a settlement, the sources said.

Quadrex Failed To Buy Unit, B&C Complains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — British & Commonwealth Holdings PLC said Monday that Quadrex Holdings Inc. had failed to follow through on its agreement to purchase the whole-sale broking division of Mercantile House Holdings PLC.

As Traffic Surges, U.S. Airlines Raise Fares Early

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — U.S. airlines, buoyed by a low dollar that attracts foreign tourists and prompts Americans to seek advance bookings for their European travel, report a 12 percent increase in traffic for last year and are raising fares this year earlier than usual.

Moulinex Chief Bequeathes Majority Stake to Managers

Reuters
PARIS — Officials at Moulinex SA said Monday that its 87-year-old chairman and founder had bequeathed control of the company to senior management, defusing market uncertainty over how the appliance maker would provide for an orderly change of control.

ing, airlines analyst for Wertheim Schroder & Co., a financial services company. "The underlying traffic strength is why you saw the fare increases that went into effect."
Air travel normally declines at the beginning of the year, and airlines have usually cut fares for a time to stimulate the market. This year, they are raising fares earlier than usual to capitalize on the higher demand.

Holmes à Court Seeks to Merge Bell Groups

Reuters
PERTH, Australia — The Australian financier Robert Holmes à Court travelled a plane Monday to merge his two major companies after paying the way two weeks ago with huge write-offs of stock market losses.

Two weeks ago, Bell Group and Bell Resources wrote off more than 900 million dollars from their books. The two companies, and a third sibling, J.N. Taylor Holdings, sustained losses of more than 1 billion dollars in the plunge.

Federated Shines Only as a Target Profit Slipped in '80s as Retailer Fumbled With Assets

By Isadore Barmash
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — When Howard Goldfeder became chairman of Federated Department Stores Inc. in 1981, he vowed to improve the profitability of a company that had long been one of the most respected American retailers.

Homestake Is Targeted By Pickens

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
AMARILLO, Texas — T. Boone Pickens's Mesa Limited Partnership offered Monday to acquire all outstanding shares of Homestake Mining Co. of San Francisco for \$20 each, or about \$1.88 billion.

Mr. Goldfeder, 61, receives mixed reviews today. "Federated is considered an undermanaged business; it needs more expense control and more centralization," said William N. Smith, an analyst at Smith Barney. Federated's 22 divisions "go their own way too much," he added.

GENERALE: Leysen's Stake Goes to de Benedetti

(Continued from Page 1)
Van Campenbeld, a Brussels stockbroker.
Virginia Tetterall, an analyst with the stockbrokerage Phillips & Drew in London, agreed.

Mr. Leysen had headed up an attempt with Suez several weeks ago to ouster Mr. de Benedetti's takeover bid, but that effort failed after several Belgian members in the group, particularly Cobepa, withdrew their backing.

BNP Banque Nationale de Paris LE PRESIDENT
Dear Investor,
While we have not yet closed our books and established the final form of our financial statements for the year ending 31st December 1987, I would like to provide you with some information on the BNP Group's results for 1987 as well as the performance of our non-voting shares ("Certificats d'Investissement").

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Chg., Yld., PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. (Continued)

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

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Currency Options

Philadelphia Exchange

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Stock Indexes

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Mexican Minimum Wage To Rise Just 3% in March

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY—Mexico plans to raise the minimum daily wage by just 3 percent in March and freeze prices of goods and services produced or controlled by the government in the latest step of its anti-inflation program.

The government also plans to hold the peso's value against the dollar at Monday's level for all of March. The government had been paring the currency's value by 3 pesos per trading day.

Beginning Tuesday, the minimum wage will rise from 7,765 pesos a day to just under 8,000 pesos, or about \$3.50 at current exchange rates.

Under a wage pact, workers received a 15 percent increase in December and a 20 percent raise in January.

The small March increase dealt a setback to unions, which had called for a gain of at least 10 percent to help workers keep pace with the sharp rise in prices in recent months.

Private companies will be urged to absorb the increase in the minimum wage and not pass it along to consumers in the form of higher prices.

Mr. de la Madrid unveiled his anti-inflation program in mid-December to help prevent the option from spinning into hyper-inflation.

NYSE High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 11

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AMEX High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 11

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Whirlpool to Buy Roper

The Associated Press

BENTON HARBOR, Michigan—Whirlpool Corp. said Monday that it had reached an agreement to buy Roper Corp., an Augusta, Georgia-based manufacturer of appliances and lawn equipment, for \$350 million.

Whirlpool, one of the leading U.S. appliance makers with \$4.2 billion in sales last year, said it would pay \$37.50 a share for Roper's outstanding stock. Roper's share price jumped \$10.625 to \$35.75 by midday after a delayed opening.

Roper employs about 4,750 people in Georgia, Illinois, South Carolina, Tennessee and Ontario. It had sales of \$703 million in the fiscal year ended last July 31.

Roper's purchase price includes real estate and other assets, a Southland spokeswoman said. She said that Circle K, based in Phoenix, Arizona, would pay an additional amount for store inventories, included in the sale are all of Southland's convenience stores in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina, she said.

Circle K to Buy 7-Elevens

The Associated Press

Paris Commodities

SUGAR

Table with columns: Section, Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

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Company Results

Canada

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Spot Commodities

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U.S. Treasuries

3-month

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S&P 100 Index Options

Call

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mixed in Uninspired Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar mixed Monday in lackluster trading in New York, with dealers...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Mon., Fri., and Source: Reuters

The dollar moved in a narrow band about half a Deutsche mark. Dealers said that in the sense of any unexpected developments, trading is likely to remain...

Balladur Says No Realignment Needed in EMS

PARIS — Finance Minister Edouard Balladur of France said Monday that currency parities within the European Monetary System are sound...

Gold Falls, Rebounds

Gold tumbled Monday in Europe but rebounded in New York on a rally in platinum that traders ascribed to fear of interest in South Africa...

4th Drop Is Seen for Key U.S. Index, but Outlook Is Unclear

NEW YORK — Another monthly decline in U.S. leading indicators is expected to be reported Tuesday, but analysts are uncertain whether it would mean that an economic downturn is imminent...

Overall, the trend does point to sluggish growth in the first half of 1988, economists said. Both Reuters and Dean Witter Reynolds located that "another downer on the leading indicators would be the fourth one in a row and would not bode well for the U.S. economy."

If December is revised up, however, then we get the same old saw in the series. Some analysts said the index accurately reflects the overall economic trend, even if it does not reliably forecast specific levels of growth...

BAKER: As Election Looms, Treasury Chief Wants No Economic Shocks

(Continued from first finance page) that Mr. Baker has shown too little understanding of financial markets. His criticism of West Germany for refusing to stimulate its economy...

Some market analysts, speaking with hindsight, now criticize Mr. Baker's dogged adherence to stabilizing currency rates between February 1987 and the October stock collapse...

Mr. Baker's twist and turns remain basically consistent with the conservative, market-oriented economic approach that Mr. Reagan brought in Washington. Richard G. Darman, who served as his deputy secretary during his first two years at the Treasury, concedes that Mr. Baker has sought to achieve mostly "incremental" changes from previous policy.

Finister Says Japan Must Adapt to Long-Term Rise in Yen

TOKYO — Japan must strengthen its economy to cope with the continuing rise in the yen in the years ahead, Economic Planning Minister Eiichi Asano said Monday.

The record U.S. trade deficit by making American exports more competitive while pushing up the price of its imports.

Such inefficiencies can be resolved gradually through deregulation and other measures, he said. Mr. Nakao said that the Japanese economy was performing well, with a low unemployment rate, stable prices and inflation under control.

He said no change was likely because of the deflationary impact of the strong yen and falling oil prices despite rapid growth in the money supply.

Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,800 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Market Indexes. Table with columns: Index, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, % Change. Includes S&P 500, Dow Jones, etc.

Market Indexes. S&P 500: 289.12, Dow Jones: 2,891.25, NYSE Comp: 2,891.25, etc.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 10-Min High, Low, Stock, Chg, Yld, PE, Div, High, Low, Close, Open, Chgt. Lists various stocks and their performance.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations by Funds Listed) 29th Feb. 1968

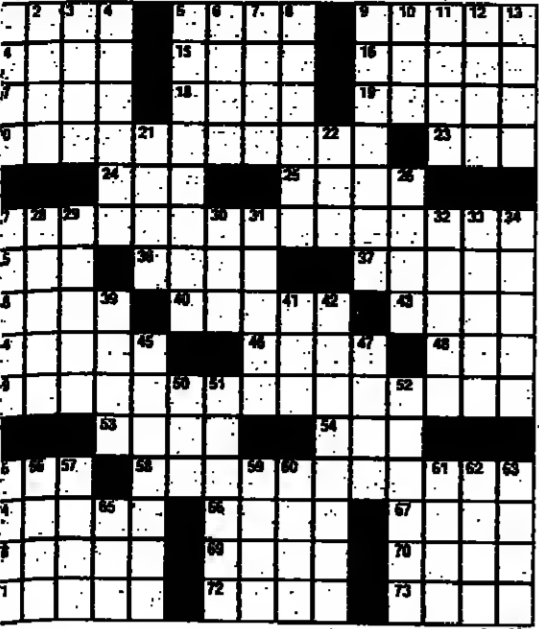
Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sub-sections like 'Other Funds' and 'Floating-Rate Notes'.

Large table of financial data, likely exchange rates or market indices, organized in multiple columns with various numerical values.

Table titled 'Floating-Rate Notes' with columns for currency (Dollars, Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen, Pounds Sterling, E.C.U.) and various financial metrics.



Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page, possibly a signature or a note.



ACROSS
1 Victor's reward
2 School orgs.
3 Collier's poodle, e.g.
4 Lily plant
5 Waleisa of Poland
6 Bizarre
7 Uprising
8 Pa. city
9 Disposed of
10 Maugham book
11 de plumbe
12 Pan-Am. org.
13 Competed
14 Hit song of 1939
15 Eggs, in Cato
16 Unknown fish
17 Poland
18 School book
19 Song from 'The New Moon', 1928
20 Kind of fur
21 Genetic initials
22 Scout's precipitation
23 No-no word
24 Archeologists' finds
25 Turn outward
26 Have an eternity
27 Part of N.B.
28 To have; Fr.
29 Level
30 Asian country
31 Classified
32 Alarm, n.d. style
33 Nurse coin
34 Ill. city
35 ex machina
36 Sunday talk: Abbr.
37 Co. (overdo)
38 Club or ship employee
39 Hamilton bills
40 "Bali"
41 Corrida figure
42 Putter
43 Mangle
44 Shade of blue
45 Leaning
46 Kind of hammer
47 Weather word
48 Bring up
49 Slaughtering
50 Kind of fur
51 "Ephraim"
52 Boy
53 Diamond

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



NOW REMEMBER...THE FIREPLACE IS NOT A SOCCER GOAL!



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, or try to each guess to form four ordinary words.
LUDEE
EKQUA
TUPSID
IPSOME

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, Oceania, and ECU.

World Stock Markets

Table with closing prices in local currencies for various international markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico, New York, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei, and Tokyo.

BOOKS

A FRIEND FROM ENGLAND

By Anita Brookner. 205 pages. \$15.95. Pantheon Books Inc., 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

In such previous novels as "Look at Me," "The Debut" and "Family and Friends," the British writer Anita Brookner has mapped out a recognizable social world, a world where politely accented exchanges and genteel activities — chamber music concerts, tea dances, family dinners — belie an adherence to harsh Darwinian rules. Here, innocence nearly always succumbs to sophistication; sincerity to shrewdness, cunning and duplicity.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A grid puzzle solution with words like SPIRIT, HIASAT, MINE, TRUE, OHARE, etc.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

DESPISE a crushing second-round loss to the Yugoslav grandmaster Predrag Nikolic, Anatoly Karpov fought back to capture first prize in the 50th Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijk-aan-Zee, the Netherlands. The former world champion displaced the Swedish grandmaster, Ulf Andersson from the lead in Round 12 and the two drew in the final round.

ENGLISH OPENING

Chess board diagram and English opening moves: 1. P-K4, 2. P-B3, 3. P-K3, etc.

To Our Readers

Sao Paulo closing stock prices for Friday were not available due to problems at the source.

PERSONAL INVESTING

INVESTING IN THE STOCK MARKET. AGENCY OF EXPERTS. BOND PORTFOLIO MANAGER. ADVISORS TO INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS.

ART BUCHWALD

Saints and Sinners

WASHINGTON — The first time I saw Jimmy Swaggart was on TV in my kitchen at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. I was making porridge when his voice boomed out, "You are a sinner and you are damned to burn in hell until you get forgiveness and cleanse your soul" — or words to that effect.



Buchwald

I was so amazed at how much Swaggart knew about me I sent him a check for \$50. The next Sunday I got up and turned on the set. In truth, I was hoping he would announce the names of those who had sent him \$50. But Swaggart had other fish to fry. He took off after people who bought or sold pornography and said the wrath of God would fall on us and we would be eaten by worms and slugs — or words to that effect. Then he started crying and I sent him a check for \$100.

I stopped watching "Saturday Night Live" so I would be fresh when I turned on Swaggart in the morning. I couldn't believe it, but I wanted him to punish me.

The reverent was unmerciful. He railed at me for my obsessive aversion. He said his God was better than my God. He marched up and down the stage and then stopped and pointed his finger directly at me, promising a plague of locusts in my washing machine — or words to that effect. He gave me no choice so I sent him \$500.

Did I feel better after I sent off the money? Of course I did, I had been engaging in immoral behavior

Soviet Show in London

LONDON — Thirty-eight paintings from the Hermitage and Pushkin museums will be shown at London's National Gallery June 15-Sept. 18. The exhibition will include canvases by the Impressionists Sisyey, Monet and Renoir, and the Post-Impressionists Gauguin, Gauguin and van Gogh. In return the National Gallery will send works from its collection of European masters to the Soviet Union.

Heavy Metal Humor Roars Into Spotlight

By Stephen Holden

NEW YORK — Resplendent in glittering rock-star garb, Eddie Murphy prowls the stage in his hit concert movie, "Raw," like a sleek young lion. Baring his teeth in a dazzling ear-to-ear grin, the 26-year-old king of comedy from Hempstead, N.Y., playfully cuts his fellow show-business icons. He locates a pompous



Rodney Dangerfield, leering hostility.

prude lurking beneath Bill Cosby's avuncular joviality and finds a thin-skinned bystander inside Richard Pryor's hipster. With vicious accuracy, he impersonates of feminine homosexuals, macho Italian-Americans and middle-class white managerial types.

As a reader of celebrities and a supercilious social parodist, Murphy is not all that different from the Bob Hope of 30 years ago who tweaked celebrity egos and lipped with a limp wrist. He has the same impeccably measured timing, the same impenetrable killer's smile, the same cool, monarchical self-confidence. But while their similarities go deep, their differences are far more profound. If he possesses Bob Hope's imperial savvy, he is also the proud heir of a decades-old burlesque

tradition of scatological party humor that Redd Foxx and others were instrumental in bringing into the mainstream of American comedy. White hipsters like Lenzy Bruce and George Carlin were key figures in intellectually legitimizing this blue humor. And, preceding Murphy, Richard Pryor grabbed it by the scruff of the neck and elevated it into perilous, pyrotechnical art.

As Murphy has been swept to the pinnacle of entertainment, older comedians like Rodney Dangerfield have been discovered and embraced by youthful audiences who have found in Dangerfield's crude, roaring hostility the comic equivalent of leering heavy-metal rock.

Dangerfield, who owns a popular New York comedy club, has fathered a whole school of scrawny, profane, assaultive male comedians, among them Sam Kinison, Andrew (Dice) Clay and Bob Goldtwit. Their phenomenal popularity in the comedy world is comparable to that of Ozzy Osbourne and the Beastie Boys in rock music. Heavy-metal rock has often been called "head-banging music" because it expresses adolescent sexual frustration

and a feeling of social confinement. Outrageous "attitude comedy" voices the same sense of pent-up frustration with no outlet other than ranting verbal aggression. An indispensable conduit to its success has been cable television, which has brought uncensored performances into millions of homes across the country.

The basic tenet of outrageous comedy, as announced by Redd Foxx, is that all

people are equal in their bodily functions, animal desires and revulsions. In his wild-eyed freewheeling confessions, Pryor transcendently carried this concept into social and metaphysical realms. Murphy, who grew up worshiping Pryor, has synthesized his god's ghetto-wise truth-telling, graphic language and sexual explicitness with Hope's toastmaster style.

The 66-year-old Dangerfield, who stands one rung below Murphy in popularity, recently sold out a two-week engagement at the Mark Hellinger Theater on Broadway. The generous mentor to a veritable brigade of roughneck proteges, Dangerfield is a beleaguered everyman roving his comic resentment about his own ordinariness.

A walking textbook of macho anxieties, he barks a hilarious, profane litany of complaints about failing sexual powers, ungovernable bodily functions and physical self-loathing. With his pugilist's mug, huge saucer eyes that snap instantaneously back and forth between wonder and resentment, and four-mouthed roar, he suggests a proto-heavy-metal rock star, punching out hostility like a bullying drill instructor.

It was not so long ago that judiciously placed profanity in comedy was a strategic ingredient in the crusade for freedom of expression. Today, the same language, only rougher, has become a key factor in what has been called "attitude humor." When heckled, Dangerfield gleefully smears his opponents to the wall. But his most provocative proteges are even more aggressive than he. Sam Kinison, who had his own Home Box Office special, "Breaking the Rules," last year, escalates his mentor's growls into primal screams that punctuate an act obsessed with sex. Dressed as a doleful, cranky street preacher, Kinison looks like a cross between Mickey Rourke as an ex-bippie on the skids, and on occasion he stomps recklessly into territory where few dare tread. Addressing the AIDS crisis, he allows that he "has nothing against the gay life style," then lets loose with a primal wail. "Thanks, guys — thanks for giving us the black plague of the '80s!"

On "Nothin' Goes Right," Dangerfield's latest Home Box Office special, in which he presents several of his favorite young comedians, the Brooklyn comic Andrew (Dice) Clay matches Kinison in grossness. Affecting full black leather regalia, Clay parodies a macho hoodlum who responds to a girlfriend's pleas for tender sexual foreplay by snarling, "Honey, didn't I smack you around already today?"

The most interesting comic screamer — and the only one to talk politics — is Bob Goldtwit, who has appeared in several "Police Academy" movies and is fiercely anti-Reagan. Not a Dangerfield protege, Goldtwit plays a snorting half-crazed hippie wildman obsessed with horrifying trivia ("I saw on the news that a Twinkie has so many chemicals in it that it has a shelf life of 20 years!") and prone to bizarre speculation. "Elvis Presley didn't have to die," he screams. "That man was so rich he didn't have to take drugs — he could have paid people to perform hallucinations for him."

The arm of stand-up comedy that mocks, screams and curses without any overt political or intellectual justification is a reflection of a broader trend. It is an extension of an adolescent culture of grossness that has become entrenched throughout the American popular arts since the advent of heavy-metal area rock in the early 1970s. Today, this expanding culture is represented in the movies by everything from the teen-age grove of "Friday the 13th" to the profane of "Porky's," to the muscle-bound, blood-splattering escapades of Sylvester Stallone and Arnold Schwarzenegger.

The burlesque reveling in comic carnage for its own sake is a corollary of this adolescent-orientated culture. This mood is fueled by television's bombarding everyone with frustrating fantasies of instant gratification. But on a deeper level, the culture of grossness may also be a collective response to an increasingly ugly and polluted urban environment. The flouting of an excremental vocabulary unavoidably

reflects a landscape fouled with automobile junkyards, gas stations, fast-food restaurants, poisoned rivers and sludge beaches.

Along with disgust, much outrageous humor carries an aura that might be described as curdled hipness. During the '60s and '70s, comedy, like rock music, devoted much of its energy to exposing and assailing the hypocrisy of what was seen as a warmongering, sexually repressed establishment culture.

But as the political climate turned more conservative and materialistic and as countercultural dreams either faded or turned into nightmares, hip irreverence soured into cynicism, and the wink in the eye of comedy's cutting edge became a sneer.

While the field of comedy has accepted women in greater numbers than ever before, it is worth noting that the outrageous wing that includes Murphy and Dangerfield is male dominated. While many mainstream female comics use profanities, there are no nationally famous women screamers and cursers. Joan Rivers, the country's most popular female comic, is catty but prudish. Judy Tenuta, one of the fastest-rising woman comics, expresses plenty of hostility toward men, whom she derisively labels "suck puppets." But while Tenuta's tirades have a leisty edge, they are delivered by a kooky invented character who wears a tattered prom dress, speaks in stylized growls and shrieks, totes an accordion and greets the audience, "Hi, pigs."

Roseanne Barr, a hefty, gum-popping housewife and mother of three, mimes no words in commenting on everything from child rearing and housework to married life, but her basic attitude is more tough live-and-let-live than it is hostile. Sandra Bernhard, a brilliant maverick, has a quicksilver temperament that changes from free-floating hostility to melting tenderness.

But the androgynous Bernhard is not nearly as broadly in the manner of grossness as the American popular arts since the advent of heavy-metal area rock in the early 1970s. Today, this expanding culture is represented in the movies by everything from the teen-age grove of "Friday the 13th" to the profane of "Porky's," to the muscle-bound, blood-splattering escapades of Sylvester Stallone and Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Stand-up comedians long ago adopted a chillingly succinct vocabulary to describe success or failure with an audience. You either kill or you die.

Could it be that all the curses and roars are really just a desperate attempt to shout down a collective fear of social breakdown and worse times ahead? Are we being warned to toughen up for tougher times? Or are those times already here? If so, what the racket is telling us is that we do indeed live in a dog-eat-dog jungle, taking whatever laughter we can find while waiting in the mess we've made.

PEOPLE

Sarah, Prince Andrew Get In a Few Quips

Prince Andrew and his wife, Sarah, joined Hollywood celebrities at a black-tie dinner, where duchess joked with a male admirer at a star-studded show organized by the industrialist Arnold Kohn and the Arco Petroleum Co. L.M. Cook. Among the 700 paying \$1,000 apiece to dine, British royalty at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles were Zsa Zsa Gabor, the "Dynasty" star George Colburn, and actor George Hanks, and the actor Michael York. Sarah drew applause and some cheer when she said: "At last I have turned to talk — all these men, man from the audience shouted, love you." "I'll see you later," she quipped. Andrew had gotten into a moment earlier when he acknowledged Hammer's remark: he the couple "could fly dices." "You mentioned being able to fly dices," a prince said. "It is a little bit difficult because we would be fighting for the controls of the plane," Mrs. York raised by the dinner benefits UK-LA '88 art festival and a fund to salvage books damaged in the fires at the Los Angeles Central Library. Prince Charles should continue to speak on controversial issues, according to public opinion poll published The Mail on Sunday. The survey, 1,086 adults, conducted by Natix at Opinion Poll, said 56 percent Britons believe their future life should speak out more and only percent believe he should say less.

Massimo Ranieri won the San Remo competition of folk-popular music with a song about middle-age love, despite critics complaints that most of the songs sounded alike. Ranieri, 37, made his first appearance at San Remo song festival when he was 17. He won on Sunday, "Perdere l'Amore" (Losing Love).

José Carreras is back in his hometown of Barcelona after a gap in the United States and he wanted to sing again in his month. Doctors diagnosed Carreras with the 42-year-old tenor, taken ill last July in Paris, when he was rehearsing "La Bohème" may perform an opera on stage Oct. 12, but before that it may give concerts and make recordings, Carreras told reporters.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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